THE PITTSBURGH WEEKLY GAZETTE.

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POETICAL.

THE TRUE MAJORITY.

BY HORACE B. DURANT.

The Right shall triumph. It has ever won
Against all odds and opposition. Nay.
'Tis surer of the final victory,
Where timid, faithless, narrow-sighted men,
Pronounce its hopes most desperate, and give
The battle up. Men cannot always see
The Right, until their hands have seated Wrong
Upon the throne, and then the tyrant's lash,
Smites them with conscious shame, until they turn,
And in their very torture, trample down
The merciless destroyer of their lives
And liberties.
The true majority,
Is not with armed legions; though they seem
Innumerable as the Syrian host.
The Angel slew. It dwells not in the gleam
Of bristling bayonet, nor in the roar
Of cannon on the gory field; nor does
It perch along with Jove's own bird, upon
The banner of the victor. When men cast
Their ballots for the Wrong, and drunken throngs
Go staggering through the streets proclaiming loud
A city's shame, some call it victory,
Because the fickle, mobocratic mass,
To-day have willed it so. Yet, scarcely has
Their insult triumph ceased when Right looks through
The intervening cloud of smoke and fire,
And troubles all their stricken host, that with
To-morrow's dawn are silent in their defeat—
A shame to all the world. So stand with Right,
Though we should be alone, is victory—
This is the true majority.

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA., May 12th, 1873.

"QUAKER MEETING."

The Friends and their Traits.

The Friends, both in numbers and moral force, weigh great weight, unestimated perhaps, but appreciable. The broad-brimmed, square-jawed Ephraim, and the dove-jawed Deborah, with her white hair parted smoothly over her wrinkled, placid, and still pink cheeks, who are sitting in solemn conclave in Philadelphia, exercise a religious, political, and social influence which is altogether wholesome. They have grown out of and above the type of their founder, George Fox. Age and custom having smoothed down the asperities of a peculiar people, they will not squabble with you on points of doctrine, or split hairs of logic with regard to the virtue in a shad bellied coat or in the bad grammar of the plain language, as that venerable pioneer of their faith would probably have done. Their Christianity is in the eyes of men simple love to their brother man, and in the showing of that they have exhibited a strength and persistency and a quiet disregard of worldly consideration unsurpassed by any other Christian sect. You will seldom hear of the Friends' work, yet there is no reform in the country, from the public school system to the abolition of slavery, of which they have not been inaugurators. Our drab-coated friends, Isaac and Deborah, in fact, appear to be so exactly the opposite, in private and public, of the miserable follies and vices which are now degrading us as a people in the eyes of the world, that we are tempted to lift them up as examples to this untoward generation. The bane, the antidote are both before us. Are we braggarts? Here are stillness and modesty. Are we fools and a sham show of wealth and prosperity? Go into their plain brick dwelling on Arch street if you would know what wisdom is. Are we standing on the threshold to the dinner on the kitchen fire. Here is no plated pewter-ware, no sleazy silks, no cheap Brussels. Are we reckless in trading? Make a penny from Ephraim in bargain, if you can. Do we squander, and drink, and gamble our way headlong to poverty? Who ever saw a begging Quaker? Are our belles forward and scheming in flirtation and match-making? Does the bare sometimes haunt the dwellings of the daughters of Deborah wear not the plain garb, perhaps, but they are clothed upon with a wondrous modesty and self respect. They are clear-eyed and clear-browed, and always able, if need be, to earn their own living by other modes than marriage. The lover who woos them will not pay homage as a carpet knight to a sham queenship, but as the husband to the unknown yet pure mystery of the first woman. Do we find free love and spiritual affinities necessary to solve the problem of marriage? Who has heard of a divorced Quaker? Or, to come to settled matters (though just as vital), does the worthy housewife find her children nervous, her husband driven day after day to a restaurant for something to eat, chambermaids a perpetual theme in the men and cooks and waiters of Satan sent to buffet her? Let her go into the noiseless nurseries of the Friend Deborah, through her spotless kitchen, and beholding the serene brows of noiseless maids and lads, learn to shut her mouth and her mouth in the dust and be silent.

Our Friendly brethren in Philadelphia are about, we perceive, to give to the Indian problem another great contribution. It is to be regarded to wish that they would take all those other muddles of life which prove too much for us, and with their keen eyes and placid fingers set them to rights—now for a moment.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

KHIVA.

The Ruler and His Subjects—How the Land is Governed.

(Berlin Correspondence Scotsman.)

The Inteilide Russe gives some interesting particulars respecting Khiva, its ruler, and its people. The Khan, Muhamed Rachim, is a young man of 25 years of age, who, though absolute lord and master of the lives of his subjects, pays little attention to State matters, and passes all his time with his concubines in the harem, or with his hawks in the field. His chief counsel and chief adviser was (requiescat in pace) the Divan-begi Mad-Murad, who instigated his sovereign to lay hands upon the Russians just set at liberty, and always strongly disheartened their release. The nominal Kush-begi, or Prime Minister, is one Nasar-Jaryn, who took the opposite side, and consequently had to go to the wall, as long as Mad-Murad enjoyed the ascendant. He is now Divan-begi, described as a "sort of foreign Minister," is a person of some ability and intelligence, but, besides several Asiatic tongues, he reads and speaks Russian. Two other personages, Seadyk and Asbergen, are in high favor with the Prince and popular with the people, but "incorruptible" Asbergen is not to the taste of the Khan. The regular military force of the Khanat consists of 500 foot and 1,000 horse. The latter wear a uniform, and are armed with percussion locks. The infantry are armed by the Ghans and Hindoos. In addition to these, there is an irregular force of 2,000 Turcomans, upon whom, however, little reliance can be placed. The country is divided for administrative purposes into as many districts as there are towns, each town with an outlying radius forming a district within which a representative of the Khan holds despotic sway. Justice, such as it is, is exercised by the same functionaries. The Judges whose decisions rest upon two foundations—the written law (schariat), and the unwritten law (adat), and frequently, adds the *Inteilide*, upon none whatever. The ways and means are furnished in the first place by a household tax (ssalgyt) varying from four to twenty roubles a year, when two-fifths of the agricultural produce, when there is any. Another tax is also called tukapchi, is levied upon garden produce. Among the nomad population the Karakalpaks contribute the value of one sheep in every hundred, of one ox or cow in twenty, and of one camel in six. The Kibitgheee are less heavily taxed. Upon imports and exports a duty of 2½ per cent. is charged, and then there are extraordinary imposts whenever it suits the purpose of the Khan to lay on the screw. Coining as they do from a Russian source, these particulars, as well as perhaps, will be received with some caution. Still, there is little doubt that they present in the main a tolerably faithful picture of the general condition of things in a petty Asiatic principality.

FACETIÆ.

A DRUNKEN Toledo man wrote on the wall of his cell: "Jog not, that I may be soft jugged."

A WESTERN agricultural chemist pronounces soot the most sootable thing for fertilizing purposes.

A CHICAGO paper says that it is not a crime for a woman to have a big foot, but experience has taught it that it is mighty annoying.

"If a man bequeathed you $100 would you pray for him?" said a Sunday school teacher to a pupil. "No," said he, "I would pray for another like him."

A DUBUQUE grocer refuses to advertise in the papers, but spoiled a $60 suit of clothes in covering the fences and sent him a painted sign, which read: "Buy your Kodphish, & Kauphy at Bilsons."

A SENTIMENTAL youth swallowed the postage-stamp on a letter from "her," because he thought the dear girl had licked it. It made him deathly sick. The reason was, that her big brother, who chewed tobacco, had put the stamp on the letter.

AT a recent examination of candidates for the civil service, one of the questions propounded was, "What clerical experience have you had, if any?" To this one aspirant had appended his written answer—"Lutheran." Another wrote, "Methodist—a little."

IF you wish particularly to gain the good graces and affection of certain people, men or women, try to discover their most striking merits, if they have one, and their dominant weakness—for every one has his own—then do justice to one, and a little more than justice to the other.

A LADY walking on Broadway, a short time ago, a gentleman's button caught in the fringe of her shawl. Some moments elapsed before the parties were separated. "I am attached to you, madam," said the gentleman, good humoredly, while he was industriously trying to get loose. "The attachment is mutual, sir," was the equally good-humored reply.

AN impulsive Connecticut young man sent his girl the piece of sheet music entitled "I will meet you at the beautiful gate." Her father saw the piece when she opened the package, and after daubing a pocketful of tar over his gate, quietly remarked to his daughter, "He can wait for you if he wants to, but you won't either of you swing on that gate if tar will keep you off."

THE Boston *Post* says: "We scarcely know what additional article the ladies can suspend from their waist belts. Fans, umbrellas, vinaigrettes, handkerchiefs and card-books now dangle at their sides when promenading. We ourselves know of nothing additional more appropriate than a wash tub, a cooking-stove and a sewing machine, with written instructions as to the best method of using them.—*Louisville Courier Journal.*

BEAVER VALLEY.

How Beaver Falls Received Its Name.

BEAUTIFUL VISIONS OF ITS FUTURE PROSPERITY.

Landscape Views in the Valley.

THE PROSPERITY OF BEAVER FALLS IN OTHER DAYS.

BUSINESS AT PRESENT AT THE "FALLS."

(No. II.)

Iron Making at Beaver Falls.

As shown in last number, Brighton had fallen to a low estate under the general prostration of business in the country, and it remained in this forsaken and neglected condition until during the year 1829. Mr. Ormsby still owned it, not being able to find a purchaser. The timber had become very scarce and too dear to make charcoal at a cost to enable them to compete with furnaces in the pine country up the Allegheny river, and the iron works were consequently rendered of but little value. At that time, there were no furnaces in this country which made iron from bituminous coal, or other minor coals. It is quite interesting to draw a comparison between the mode of making iron from pig at that time, and as it is now made. The change from the monotonous, dull stroke of the hammer that prepared the bars for use, that of the modern appliances of a well-fitted rolling mill of to-day, exhibits, in a marked manner, the strides made in industrial arts. Those old worthies never dreamed, probably, that in the course of a few years, the labor required to make a few tons of iron would turn out hundreds of tons of the best marketable iron. But Brighton was destined to see better days. A cloud hung over her, and her hopes and aspirations for the future, though now so far from ever being realized, so far as man could see, were now about to be realized to the full, and the cloud to burst in blessings. In the Summer of 1829, Mr. James Patterson of Philadelphia, then lately from England, while looking over Western Pennsylvania, for a site upon which to locate and embark in the manufacture of iron, learned that the Brighton property, water power, iron works &c., were for sale, and visited the place. He visited Mr. Ormsby and bought the property, after thoroughly inspecting it. He got possession of it and held it only after the most vexatious and tedious delays, which, though for a time seemingly put to rest, gave Mr. Patterson an immense amount of trouble for many years afterward. Indeed, his experience alone, is a history of itself. This purchase had an immediate effect for good throughout the entire valley. The people took new heart and set to work to better their fortunes under the new tune of affairs. A commencement was at once made in the new order to rebuild and repair the place.

Manufacturing Revived.

A new canal race and lock of sufficient size to pass to and fro canal boats, equal to any part of the Penna. canal, was built, to render more available the water power. A large merchant flour mill was erected and put into operation with the most successful results. A cotton factory, with machinery for spinning coarse yarns, was also put in active work; cotton yarn, which he had spun east of the mountains, was woven and made into plaids, ginghams, checks, &c. A large woolen mill was built, and many coopers employed to make flour barrels, and quite a number of dwelling houses were built of frame, brick and stone. Of course there was plenty of employment for many hands, men, women, boys and girls, scattered throughout the neighborhood around. The flour mill had a capacity of two hundred barrels per day, much of which was shipped to Philadelphia by way of Pittsburgh. Several canal boats were owned and used by Mr. Patterson to bring wheat to the mill from the Ohio river, and from the valleys north by the canal, which could pass down the new lock built, unload in the mill and carry away a load of flour. Coal banks were opened, and miners put to work mining it out. Quite a trade in wool was established by which it was carried to Philadelphia, the farmers receiving cash for all their sales. During this great prosperity, it was always the rule at the works to engage the working people for cash payments. They received their pay at stated times, and in cash, and not in store orders or scrip.

In addition to the various works of Mr. Patterson, there was erected by Mr. Archibald Robertson, in the year 1830, a paper mill. A number of years made large quantities of printing paper and wall paper, and gave employment to quite a number of people. A few years afterwards this mill was rendered useless by a part of it being burned, and the machinery of these letters were made on a yellow writing paper, manufactured by Mr. Robertson about that time, and as it is now made. The change from the monotonous, dull stroke of the hammer that prepared the bars for use, that of the modern appliances of a well-fitted rolling mill of to-day, exhibits, in a marked manner, the strides made in industrial arts. Those old worthies never dreamed, probably, that in the course of a few years, the labor required to make a few tons of iron would turn out hundreds of tons of the best marketable iron. But Brighton was destined to see better days. A cloud hung over her, and her hopes and aspirations for the future, though now so far from ever being realized, so far as man could see, were now about to be realized to the full, and the cloud to burst in blessings. In the Summer of 1829, Mr. James Patterson of Philadelphia, then lately from England, while looking over Western Pennsylvania, for a site upon which to locate and embark in the manufacture of iron, learned that the Brighton property, water power, iron works &c., were for sale, and visited the place. He visited Mr. Ormsby and bought the property, after thoroughly inspecting it. He got possession of it and held it only after the most vexatious and tedious delays, which, though for a time seemingly put to rest, gave Mr. Patterson an immense amount of trouble for many years afterward. Indeed, his experience alone, is a history of itself. This purchase had an immediate effect for good throughout the entire valley. The people took new heart and set to work to better their fortunes under the new tune of affairs. A commencement was at once made in the new order to rebuild and repair the place.

The Past and Present.

One minute's walk from the center of the town carried one into the quiet and beautiful woods that partially surrounded it. The old "Mansion House" was the most commodious and probably the finest dwelling house in town. The little old red brick school houses, standing on an eminence and commanding a complete view of the town, was ample for school, religious and lyceum purposes. Venerable sires taught their children that once Brighton was the greatest of all the towns in the valley. Sons listening to the story of the bright pictures of the past, bravely declared that her future should surpass even the greatest prosperity of the past. The broad green valley in its beauty smiled a welcome to all strangers who trod upon it, and the newest soon became an urgent one, that once again men of capital should rise in their might and restore the town to its primitive glory and greatness.

So it remained until about the year 1866, when strange rumors began to float on the current of public conversation. Many were the singular proceedings that were taking place in the town. Men began to talk of factories, cutleries, large business houses. A smile overspread the faces of the owners of clay lands, and the brick makers were at peace with the world—and themselves.

A petition brought the postoffice, and pride marked the happy faces of the Brightonians, when they read on their envelopes the unmistakable post-mark of their own postoffice. A station was the occasion of joy, and people had no longer to tread the weary path to the depot across the river, that they might get to the outer world.

The town began to increase and business to look up—all of which, however, will be told in the story of Beaver Falls. These signs and wonders in the quiet town were, after all, only the forerunners of the incoming Beaver Falls, which, with its wealth and industry, and intense business activity and energy, very soon transformed the peaceful little town into a busy, grasping, aggressive little city. BEAVER.

(Letter No. 15.)

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

Memories of the Forum.

The writer was a citizen of Brighton during the winter of 1866 and 1867, and while there, united with the young men of the village in organizing a debating club, which after a while developed into a society of some merit, and of course contained a prodigious amount of talent and eloquence. No subject was feared, and we grappled not only with the most tangled scientific and financial problems, but as well, soared into the regions of space and wisely discussed questions that would almost puzzle a Herschell. At one of our meetings we again struck terra firma and vigorously attacked a home question, that was of much more interest to us than stars, and rocks and hidden minerals. It was "Shall Brighton be made a borough," with the side issue but faintly touched, what shall the new name be. We had struck a vital point in the thoughts of the people, and ere long we found not only ourselves stirred to our depths, but the whole of the town was in ferment over the matter. Every village store became a lyceum, and every street corner and public highway was the scene of the most burning eloquence and animated action. You know that "great oaks from little acorns grow," so the books tell us—and so this little seed, sown in the antiquated brick school house, germinated, grew and spread until its branches and roots permeated every part of the town, and soon the voice of the orator and the thoughts of the quiet citizen became crystallized into action, and the work was done. The Debating Club had a prophet in it of which we were innocently ignorant. Upon one occasion he was badly afflicted with it, and fell into a vision, and while under its charming and pleasing influence he put upon paper thoughts that well nigh drove the town mad, and laid the foundation, probably, of the spirit of decided superiority shown by every thoroughbred Brightonite when perchance he meets a fellow son of New Brighton. In consequence of this vision at our next meeting a ponderous pile of manuscript greeted us, manipulated and proudly flourished by the smiling prophet. He read it, in which he indulged himself in the highest flights of fancy, all about the future Beaver Falls, in which there was to be the most unbounded prosperity, refinement and elegance. The city was to be counsed by the most beautiful and charming avenues. Dwellings of surpassing magnificence and finish were to line the broad avenues, and cover the whole valley, and crown the hill-sides and plateaux. The most substantial of warehouses and stores were to give a business air to the city, and complete its prosperity. Iron works, woolen mills and all the industries that would make prosperous the town were to move at the bidding of the immense water power. Indeed, nothing was left unsaid to assure us that in the fullness of time the village should become a thriving, energetic city. It seems strange that the exact words used by our fellow-clubman on that occasion should have come true in so short a period of time, but it is almost literally true, and no doubt will be finish be added by the lapse of years, that it will be more than the fathers ever dreamed of. Of course such a prediction received censure and words of disapprobation, but men who were the wise men of their generation slowly shook their heads and said, "It is not beyond the bounds of possibility."

The Economites Enter.

About this time Messrs. Baker & Henriei were in the act of purchasing the water power and lands for the use of the Economites, and with the wealth and energy they had to back them, none knew just where the prosperity of the town might stop. They did buy it, and connecting the direction of the works with the Economite interests. But, under unwise management, the company lamentably failed either to do good for themselves or any one else. During the time which they had the property a large, well-built home was burned down and the cotton factory with all its machinery was totally destroyed by fire. After this great efforts were made to induce eastern manufacturers to locate in the town, but their silent and potent influence is felt everywhere. These workers, while noticed only in a general way, deserve more recognition from the public and their employes than is usually grudgingly given them. But Beaver Falls is fast becoming the great battle ground, where, in great part, will be settled the relation of employer to employe. Though "dependants," they are the "bone and sinew" of the town, and as a general thing, take the lead in all moral enterprises, and give the moral character that is found in the society of the place.

BEAVER.

THE NASBY LETTERS.

Mr. Nasby Suggests a Quick and Easy Method of Disposing of the Modocs.

[From the Toledo Blade.]

CONFEDRIT X ROADS,
(Wich is in the State uv Kentucky),
May 6, 1873.

The greatest problem uv the day seems to be how to get the Modocs out uv the holes in the Lave Beds, so that they kin be regularly killed by the military forces uv the Yoonited States. Ez the Government haz armed them ruther better, ez a rule, than they have their own troops, and ez they deeline to come out and fite by the regler tactics, the conundrum is a hard one.

Ez it seems to be certain that whoever goes out agin em gets killed, I wood sejest that the shortest way uv endin the war wood be to compel the Indian and Army contractors to fite em. But I presume they wood object. They doubtless find it more profitable to furnish the soljers and the Indians. Ez a Kentucky Democrat, who hez never been reconstructed, and never will be, I wood be pleased to hev the tyrant Grant and the Cabinet wich assists him in the tyranny, go on this dooty, but I don't spose they will do it.

I her, however, a sejestion for outrappin the wily savages, which, with my yoosual generosity, I give the public gratis. I ask no reward, but ef the Government hez a sense of gratitood the Government knows my address, wich is Confederit X Roads. Ef a reward is given me, I wood say, let it be in greenbacks. Medals are all well enuff for fucher generashuns, but medals will not buy likker for this generashun, and this generashun is the one I hev an especial interest in. Bascom don't recognize medals.

My idee is best illustrated by the narrashun uv a incident wich occurred at the Cross Roads, only last week, and wich sejested it.

The old citizens uv the Cross Roads, in a sportive mood a few weeks ago, made it tolerably warm for Pollock and a dozen or so niggers. They bustid in Pollock's house, and busted the heads uv every nigger they happened to meet in the streets. On ary one, I brevy, died from the injoories. Joe Bigler and Pollock determined to see ef ther wuz eny law in Kentucky to protect em, and to that end they made a complaint afore the Grand Joory, who, ez a matter uv joke, indicted all the participants, wich included Capt. McPelter, Elder Pennibacker, Deekin Pogram, Isaker Gavit and myself. Uv course the Joory hed no idea that we should be arrested, but they wuz mistaken. The Judge and Sheriff hed ben over to the Corners, only a week afore, and hed a dispoot with Bascom about a bar bill, and they took the opportunity to gratify their spite. They came over with a strong possee to take the entire lot uv us, and expectin resistance, came armed.

We got notice uv their intenshun and determined that, no matter what the result, we wood not submit to so outrageous an infringement uv our rites ez Kentuckians. We went to the Church—we took in with us our shot-guns and revolvers—and awaited their arrival. They came, and calmly awaited the comin of the minyuns uv the law.

They came—five uv em. Seein our posishun, the Sheriff with a white cloth on the ramrod uv his shot-gun approached, and demanded that we surrender.

"Never!" sed I. "We are armed to the teeth and we be to you ef you attempt to take us, you base, misguided man! The Corners never surrenders!"

He saw that we wuz all armed and went back for consultashen. We coodent hear what they sed, but their sulkiness wuz apparent. They then drew afore our citadel to besiege us. They fired shots at us at intervals, which we returned, tho no damage wuz done on either side.

The day wore away. We entered our fortress at noon, and at 11 we began to be anxious that the siege be raised. We hed neglected to provide ourselves with pervishons, but we eated but little for that. We cood go without eatin a day or two, without much pain. But at 11 o'clock the terrible fact occurred to us that we hed'n't brot with us a drop uv whisky! Not a drop. Ez we gazed out uv the winders we cood see the citizens uv the Corners flockin gayly into Bascom's, and I cood, thro the open door uv the grocery, see Mrs. B. settin out the familyer bottle, and the drouthy souls aswaggin there thirst. The site wuz maddenin. Within twenty rods uv sustenance and not a drop to be had! Outside the officers stood—to vencher out wuz arrest—and yet, how cood we stay?

But we resolved (and swore each to the other) that, like men, we wood not surrender. Ez the day wore on, we cood see the citizens uv the Corners flockin gayly into Bascom's, and I cood, thro the open door uv the grocery, see Mrs. B. settin out the familyer bottle, and the drouthy souls aswag

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FIRST EDITION.

The Constitutional Convention.

The Article on Agriculture and Mining Reported to Second Reading—Consideration of the Report on Corporations.

In the Constitutional Convention on Monday much difficulty was experienced in obtaining a quorum.

The resolution offered on the 16th inst., by Gen. White, of Indiana, was called up and passed, to be known as Rule XLIII., as follows:

"That when, upon a call of the House, it is found that less than a quorum is present, it shall be the duty of the President to order the doors of the Hall to be closed and direct the Clerk to note the absentees, after which the names of the absentees shall be again called, and those for whose absence no excuse, or an insufficient one, is made, may, by order of a majority of the members present, be sent for and taken in custody by the Sergeant-at-Arms, or his assistant, appointed for the purpose, and brought to the Convention."

Agriculture, Mining, &c.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on the article reported by the Committee on Agriculture, Mining, Manufactures and Commerce, Mr. Cuyler in the chair.

SEC. 5. That the Legislature shall regulate by law the manufacture and sale of carbon oil so as to insure the safety of life in its use for light, was not agreed to.

SEC. 6. And the last, providing for an equitable assessment of benefits in favor of mine owners and operators, whenever by works and expenditures in mines, drainage or tunneling, they produce results which enure directly or indirectly to the benefit and advantage of any contiguous or adjoining mines," was voted down.

Mr. Andrew Reed, of Mifflin, moved the following additional section:

In the absence of special contracts, the legal rate of interest and discount shall be seven per centum per annum, but special contracts for higher rates shall be lawful. This gave rise to debate, participated in by Messrs. Knight, Carey and Wetherill, of Philadelphia, Broomall, of Delaware, Reed, of Mifflin, and others, and was finally not agreed to. The Committee then rose and reported the article to second reading.

Corporations.

On motion of Mr. Campbell, of Philadelphia, the Convention went into Committee of the Whole on the article reported by the Committee on Corporations, M. Hall Stanton, of Philadelphia, in the chair.

SECTION 1. That the term "corporations," as used in this article, shall be construed to include all joint stock companies or associations, &c., not agreed to.

SEC. 2. That no exclusive rights, privileges or immunities shall ever be granted by the Legislature to any person, company or corporation, was lost.

SEC. 3. That railroads, canals, highways, and modes of public travel, transportation, or communication by telegraph or otherwise, shall be open and equally free upon the same terms and conditions to all the citizens of the State; and that no special privileges, favor or preference shall be allowed to any person, company or corporation to the injury of citizens of the State, was voted down.

SEC. 4. That the Legislature shall pass no special laws giving corporate power, but all corporations shall be formed, their charters be changed or amended, and their powers and privileges be defined and regulated by general laws, which shall be uniform as to the class to which they relate. And the grant of all such charters, powers and privileges shall be subject to the right of the Legislature to revoke, annul or change the same whenever they shall become injurious to the public, in such manner that no injustice shall be done to the corporators, was briefly discussed, and then not agreed to.

SEC. 5. All existing charters or grants of special or exclusive privileges, under which a bona fide organization shall not have taken place and business been commenced in good faith at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall thereafter have no validity, was read, and several amendments were offered and rejected.

Messrs. Lear, Darlington, Bowman, J. W. F. White, Dodd, Clark, Cuyler and Dallas discussed the question, and on a vote the section was adopted.

SEC. 6. The Legislature shall not remit the forfeiture of the charter of any corporation now existing, or alter or amend the same for the benefit of such corporation, except upon the terms of such corporation thereafter holding such charter, subject to the provisions of this Constitution, was agreed to.

SEC. 7. The exercise of the power and right of eminent domain shall never be so construed or abridged as to prevent the taking by the Legislature of the property or franchises of the corporated companies and subjecting them to public use, the same as the property of individuals. And the exercise of the police power of the State shall never be abridged or so construed as to permit corporations to conduct their business in such a manner as to infringe upon the equal right of individuals or the general well-being of the State, was agreed to.

SEC. 8. Respecting the liability of stockholders of every corporation in the State for its indebtedness, was opposed by Mr. Carey, of Philadelphia, and voted down.

SEC. 9. Corporations shall be liable for injuries resulting to persons or property from the negligence of their agents, servants or employes in the discharge of their duties, and such liability shall not be limited by any act of the Legislature or by regulation of the corporation —was not sustained.

SEC. 10. Relative to the taking, damaging or appropriating of private property by any corporation, having been anticipated in the report on railroads, was voted down.

On Tuesday morning the Convention, in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the article on private corporations, Mr. M. Hall Stanton in the Chair.

SEC. 11. In all elections for managing officers of a corporaton, each member or shareholder shall have as many votes as he has shares multiplied by the number of officers to be elected, and he may cast the whole number of his votes for one candidate or he may distribute them, upon two or more candidates as he may prefer—was adopted after some debate.

SEC. 12. That no corporations, except for the construction of railroads, canals, and other public highways, or for charitable, literary, scientific or religious purposes, shall be created for a longer period than twenty years, was disagreed to.

SEC. 13. No foreign corporation shall do any business in any city or county of the State without having a known place of business in such city or county, and an authorized agent upon whom process may be served, was adopted.

SEC. 14. That no corporation shall engage in any other business than that expressly authorized in its charter, nor shall it take or hold any real estate except what may be necessary and proper for its legitimate business, and the Legislature is hereby prohibited from depriving any person of an appeal from any preliminary assessment of damage made by viewers or otherwise. The final determination of the amount of such damages shall in all cases of appeal be determined by a jury. Adopted.

SEC. 15. That the franchises, the rolling stock, and moveable property of all corporations shall be deemed personal property, and shall be liable as such to execution and sale for their debts—was discussed by Messrs. Cuyler, Sharpe, Mann, Black and others.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The political situation in Arkansas is quiet.

—The Illinois Homeopathic Medical Association met in Chicago on Tuesday.

—The Shah of Persia arrived at Moscow on Monday. His three wives remain in Persia.

—The Missouri State Senate meets in Jefferson City, to-day, as a board of equalization.

—David Morry and a young man named Dohme were drowned in the lake at Milwaukee on Monday.

—The Governor of California has been authorized to raise a company of fifty scouts to fight the Modocs.

—The semi-annual communication of the Grand Encampment of the I. O. O. F. of Indiana convened in Indianapolis on Tuesday.

—A large number of prominent railroad men are arriving in Chicago. It is surmised that some important movement is contemplated.

—The last Friday in June has been appointed for the execution of Smith, the murderer of Mr. Sackett at Westfield, Mass.

—Henry Morau, an employe of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, was crushed to death at the round-house in Milwaukee on Tuesday.

—The Illinois State Medical Association met in annual session in Bloomington on Tuesday. A number of interesting papers on various medical subjects were read.

—The Prospect Mill at Halifax, England, was burned on the 9th inst., throwing four hundred people out of employment. Loss $275,000; insured for $175,000.

—A dispatch from Versailles reports the sitting of the National Assembly on Monday as very stormy. The members of the Right openly declared their desire to overthrow Thiers.

—In the Circuit Court of Albany, N. Y., the Jury, under the direction of Judge Danforth, returned a verdict of $554,062 in favor of the people and against Thomas C. Fields for money paid Fields as claims of firemen. A stay of proceedings was granted for twenty days.

—George Smith, the London *Daily Telegraph* correspondent in Assyria, has found the King's library at Nineveh, and discovered numerous valuable fragments, particularly the missing portions of the broken tablet containing the history of the deluge hitherto deciphered in the British Museum.

—London papers state that the clergy and Jesuits of Belgium are making great efforts to organize a pilgrimage into the heart of France to the celebrated shrine at Paray-le-monial, there to pray for the restoration of the temporal power of the Pope. Each province of the realm is also invited to dedicate a banner to Our Lady of the Sacred Heart.

—Reports of the condition of the cotton crop throughout the western section of Tennessee are very discouraging. Owing to the backward Spring and cool rains, a bad stand was had, and hard-beating rains have beaten down the plants, added to which the caterpillars have made their appearance in immense numbers. They are destroying both cotton and corn, causing great despondency among the planters.

RELIGIOUS.

General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, May 20.—The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church continued its session this morning, and resolved that the next General Assembly convene in the First Presbyterian Church in St. Louis, and that the sessions of the churches of St. Louis be left to the committee of arrangements.

The unfinished business of yesterday, consideration of the report of the special Committee on Benevolence and Finance, was resumed. The particular feature of the report which has given rise to such protracted discussion is that it proposes a radical change in the benevolent and financial system of the Presbyterian Church, in creating a permanent Central Finance Committee, who shall receive all benevolent contributions and pay out and distribute the same to the several Boards, who have heretofore each levied and distributed them according to the direction of the donors, or proportionally according to the sums determined to be raised by the Board. It also proposes to dispense with all paid treasurers of the Board.

The Secretaries of the several Boards were requested to give their views of the scheme for a grand Central Treasury, each being restricted to ten minutes.

Dr. Kendall and Dr. Dickson, of the Board of Home Missions, Dr. Ellenwood and Dr. Lowerie, of the Board of Foreign Missions, Dr. Hall, of the Committee on Ministerial Relief, Dr. Speer, of the Board of Education, Dr. Jacobus, of the Committee on Sustentation, and Dr. McClelland, of the Committee on Freedmen, severally addressed the Assembly. A majority of them decidedly opposed the proposed change.

After the Secretaries had spoken the debate became general, and continued without intermission till noon, when a recess was taken.

During the session a telegram of fraternal greeting was received from the Association of United Brethren in session at Dayton, O., which was received with manifestations of approbation and good will, and the Moderator was directed to reply.

Dr. Smith, from the Committee of Arrangements, submitted a statement in regard to the proposed excursion to Annapolis and Washington. The Assembly decided to visit Annapolis on Monday next, where they will be received by Governor White, and Washington, including a call upon the President, on the Wednesday following.

After the recess discussion was resumed on benevolence and finance, and finally the report was voted on seriatim, and with a few unimportant amendments, the principal one giving churches permission to contribute through a permanent committee on benevolence and finance or directly to the board, was adopted.

The subject of publication of free periodicals was referred to a committee.

The matter of conflicting claims of two churches at Jacksonville, Florida, was disposed of by directing the Board of Church Erection to appropriate $1,000 to reimburse the church at Jacksonville, and allowing an appeal to northern churches for $5,000.

The session was then adjourned until 8 P. M.

FINANCIAL.

Particulars of the Recent Panic in Europe.

NEW YORK, May 20.—London papers of the 10th, received to-night per Java, contain very little relative to the recent Vienna panic. The *Till Times* says, in its money article, in the foreign market prices have again been flat throughout, and from Vienna a general collapse is telegraphed of all the unsound financial securities recently created there. Most of the questionable financial paper lately in circulation emanates from Vienna, and the crash to-day in that city has exercised an effect on all the German bourses.

The same paper contains the following dispatches:

VIENNA May 9.—The failure of one of the leading financial houses, whereby a large amount of stock was thrown on the market, has caused an extraordinary panic on the bourse. It was impossible to resume business to-day. The dealers have resolved to offer each other mutual assistance. Baron Koenigswarter is to request the Minister of Finance to order a suspension of business for several days, and to sanction arrangements for mitigating the crisis. Baron Rothschild and Herr Schey were insulted to-day on the Bourse. The supply of money at the present moment is good. The public is crowding the Exchange offices to purchase stock at the present low rates. Negotiations are being carried on between the Committee of the Bourse, the banks and the Government to devise measures for preventing greater disasters than have already occurred.

FRANKFORT, May 9.—A panic prevails on the Bourse to-day in consequence of the stringent state of the money market and a suspension of business on the Vienna Bourse.

The *Telegraph* of the 10th contains the following:

BERLIN, FRIDAY.—The Bourse here is very dull, in consequence of the closing of the Vienna Bourse, where there have been about two hundred failures among outside speculators.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, May 21, 1873, 1 A. M.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

The barometer continues high, with southeasterly to northeasterly winds and cool, cloudy weather over the Middle and Eastern States and Canada. The barometer is falling with northeasterly and southeasterly winds, cloudy weather and occasional rain in the northwest and upper lake region, and thence to the lower Missouri and lower Ohio valleys; southeasterly winds, diminishing pressure, cool, cloudy weather on the lower lakes, and thence to the upper Ohio valley; northeast winds, high temperature and cloudy weather in the Gulf and South Atlantic States and Tennessee.

Probabilities for To-day.

For the Middle States and lower lakes, slowly diminishing pressure, southeasterly winds, cloudy weather and rain.

For Canada and New England, high barometer, southeasterly and northeasterly winds, cool and partly cloudy weather.

For the Northwest and upper lakes, and thence to Missouri and Kentucky, falling barometer, southeasterly winds, warm, cloudy and rainy weather.

For Tennessee and the Gulf and South Atlantic States, northeasterly to southeasterly winds, cloudy weather, rising temperature and occasional rain, clearing in the western gulf.

Reports are missing from the northwest, upper lakes, southwest, and generally west of the Mississippi river.

TEXAS.

The Congressional Excursionists.

HOUSTON, May 20.—The excursionists left Corsicana at five o'clock this morning, and arrived here at four this morning. General Superintendent Durand has accompanied the party, and General Clark, with his corps of Galveston councilmen, have dispensed generous hospitalities and contributed much to the pleasure and comfort of the party. From here to Galveston we shall go over the Galveston, Henderson and Houston Railroad, with General Superintendent Nichols as commander-in-chief.

OHIO.

Constitutional Convention.

COLUMBUS, May 20.—The Constitutional Convention reassembled this afternoon. The President appointed the standing committees. A proposition was presented as a substitute for article four of the Constitution, reorganizing the judicial system of the State, among other things, abolishing the Probate Courts, vesting the jurisdiction in the Common Pleas Courts, if the General Assembly shall so determine. Laid on the table.

The Hoosac Tunnel Railroad Scheme.

BOSTON, May 20.—In the Massachusetts House, this afternoon, the minority bill for the Hoosac Tunnel Railroad scheme was substituted for the majority bill by a vote of 133 yeas to 99 nays, and ordered to the third reading. This bill provides for state management, and omits the Lowell Railroad from the lines. The subject comes up again to-morrow.

OBITUARY.

Prince Alexander John Conza.

BUCHAREST, May 20.—Alexander John Conza, the first Prince of Moldavia and Wallachia, elected in 1859, and who abdicated in 1866, is dead.

The Powder River Expedition.

CHICAGO, May 20.—The following dispatch was received here by Lieutenant General Sheridan yesterday:

Bivouac, Dakota Territory, May 18.—Lieutenant General P. H. Sheridan, Chicago, Ill.—Arrived here at six P. M.; the expedition to Powder river via the Yellowstone was a complete success. The steamer Key West, the second largest steamer on the Upper Missouri, went up to within three miles of the mouth of Powder river, and if we had had the proper appliances to have taken out two loose rocks in the channel she could have gone up at least eighty miles farther, and at high water could have gone over these rocks with ease. At the time the expedition went up the spring rise had not occurred and the water was lower than at any time previous for the last three years. The Yellowstone is a better stream to navigate than the Upper Missouri above Buford.

GEO. A. FORSYTH, Major and A. D. C.

Marine News.

LONDON, May 20.—The steamships Ismailia, Victoria, Abyssinia, Franklin, Egypt, Rhine and City of Montreal, from New York, and Prussian, from Quebec, have arrived out.

NEW YORK, May 20.—The steamships Silesia, from Hamburg, Ville de Paris, from Brest, and France and Java, from Liverpool, have arrived.

—A mission of monks and nuns who have in view the establishment of schools for boys and girls and the propagation of their religion in upper Egypt have arrived at Khartoum.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAPITAL.

Report on the Recent Letting of Contracts for Indian Supplies.

Board of Visitors to the Military Academy Appointed.

Confederate Graves not to be Decorated—Where the New Sloops of War are to be Built—The Purpose of the Powder River Expedition—An Appointment Declined—Balances in the Treasury—The Russian Mission Tendered to Ex-Governor Jewell—The Chairman of the Select Committee on Transportation at Work—Suit Against Ex-Consul General Hall.

WASHINGTON, May 20, 1873.

Report on the Recent Letting of Contracts for Supplies.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to whom was referred for investigation the complaints of certain parties, who alleged they were unfairly treated in the recent letting of contracts for Indian supplies, to-day submitted his report to the Acting-Secretary of the Interior. After stating all the circumstances of the opening of the bids and award of contracts, and that he made the awards on the unanimous findings of the Purchasing Committee of the Board of Indian Commissioners and Gen. Cowen, the Assistant Secretary of the Interior Department, the Commissioner says: That some mistakes were made by which deserving bids did not receive due consideration is not impossible, but no new facts have yet been disclosed to this office which, in my judgment, would be likely to lead to a different award if it were now to be made under the advice of the same parties. The bids of Messrs. Harlan, Church and Middleton for the transportation of flour and tobacco, which were lower than the bid upon which the contract was made, were rejected in accordance with the law which gives agents of the Government authority to reject any or all bids, or to accept other than the lowest bids, if, in their judgment, it is to the interest of the Government to do so.

In the case of the awards for transportation and supply of cattle for some of the Indian tribes, the Commissioner says: "While the bid of the party complaining was lower than that of the person who received the award, it was regarded as obscure and informal, and could not have been modified without doing injustice to other bidders." In this particular case he requests the bid of the protestant to be referred to the Solicitor of the Department for his interpretation of its meaning.

An Appointment Declined.

J. W. Wham, formerly Indian Agent at the Red Cloud Agency and elsewhere, has declined the appointment as one of the five Indian Inspectors provided for by a recent act of Congress. These appointments will not be formally made until the expiration of the present fiscal year.

Mr. Wham, in addressing the Secretary of the Interior, after giving his reasons for the declination, said: It would be a high honor to be one of those who demonstrate to the American people the economy and practicability of that grand idea of the President to humanize, civilize and Christianize those vast bands of wild Indians that roam over our West, a curse to themselves and a detriment to the onward march of civilization.

Where the New Sloops of War are to be Built.

The Secretary of the Navy has decided to have the eight sloops of war authorized by act of Congress built as follows: One each at the Norfolk, New York, Kittery and Charlestown navy yards, at the last named the vessel to be of iron, the others of wood. Another is to be built at the Kittery yard of material furnished by the Navy Department, the contract to be given to the lowest responsible bidder. The sixth, seventh and eighth are to be built at private yards, also by contract, to the lowest responsible bidder, two of them of iron and one of wood, all to be screw propellers.

Board of Visitors to the Military Academy.

The following board of visitors to the Military Academy for 1873 has been appointed by Secretary Belknap: Rev. J. L. G. McKeown, of Illinois; Hon. M. Russell Thayer, of Pennsylvania; Hon. William T. Early, of Virginia; Hon. H. W. McMullan, of Maine; Hon. Henry B. Curtis, of Ohio; Hon. A. T. Ackerman, of Georgia; Rev. A. L. Chapin, D. D., of Wisconsin; on the part of the Senate—Hon. John Sherman, of Ohio; Hon. J. W. Stevenson, of Kentucky; and on the part of the House of Representatives, Hon. John Coburn, of Indiana, Hon. L. P. Poland, of Vermont, and Hon. S. S. Marshall, of Illinois.

Gathering Transportation Statistics.

Senator Windom, chairman of the select committee on transportation, has returned to Washington, and is now engaged in working up general statistics and making arrangements for perfecting the programme of the committee. A general meeting will be held here in August or September, when it will be determined how far the visits of members of the committee shall extend.

Senator Windom will visit certain localities, including Philadelphia, New York, Albany, Boston, Buffalo and Montreal, to ascertain the best sources of commercial and transit information.

Suit Against Ex-Consul General Hall.

The Supreme Court for the District of Columbia took up to-day the case of Francis Daring against Charles Hall, formerly Consul General of the United States at Alexandria, Egypt. The plaintiff charges that Hall maliciously and illegally interfered with his business matters, by which he suffered great loss and he therefore brings suit to recover $250,000 damages. The case involves the judicial powers of consuls.

The Examining Board Returned.

E. O. Graves, Chief Clerk in the United States Treasurer's office, and other gentlemen composing the examining board of the Treasury Department in connection with the civil service, have returned from their trip to Galveston, New Orleans, Mobile, Savannah, Charleston and St. Louis, where they completed arrangements for the examination of candidates for appointments to office in the respective custom houses in those cities.

Confederate Graves not to be Decorated.

The Executive Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic resolved last evening that the proposed strewing of flowers on the Confederate graves at Arlington would probably cause disorder, and occasion a breach of the peace, and that the National Cemeteries will be, on Decoration Day, only open, by order of the Quartermaster General, for the purpose of decorating the graves of Union soldiers.

The Purpose of the Powder River Expedition.

The purpose of the Powder river expedition is to ascertain what are the best points for the location of new military post's and supply depots in the Indian country near the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Balances in the Treasury.

Currency, $4,789,005; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $28,655,000; coin, $74,585,904, including coin certificates, $26,873,400; outstanding legal tenders, $356,478,056.

The Russian Mission.

The President has tendered the Russian mission to Ex-Governor Jewell, of Connecticut.

GEORGIA.

Convention of Governors.

ATLANTA, May 20.—The Governors' Convention met to-day. An address of welcome was delivered by Governor Smith. The Convention permanently organized by the re-election of Gov. Brown, of Tennessee, President, and a list of Vice Presidents. Over three hundred delegates are present, representing thirteen States.

The Convention adopted a resolution that cheap transportation was the only subject for discussion.

A committee to prepare business was appointed, of which Governor Smith, of Georgia, is chairman. A number of resolutions were referred to that committee.

Adjourned till morning.

ALBANY.

The Local Option Bill Vetoed.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 20.—Governor Dix sent to the Assembly to-night a veto of the local prohibition bill. The veto was sustained. There is talk of holding a State Temperance Convention here about the 24th of June. Governor Dix objects to the local option bill on the ground it restricts freedom of choice of communities, and compels them either to permit the sale of ardent spirits or prohibit the sale of lighter beverages, and also because no limits are specified as to the number who may engage in the traffic. He favors local option, but not in the restricted sense which this bill provides.

—A Paris paper announces the abandonment of the proposed French expedition of 20,000 troops against Morocco, the good offices of the English Government having secured a treaty under which the Emperor of Morocco agrees to pay for depredations committed within the territory of Algeria by tribes residing in Morocco and the expenses of the French warlike preparations.

—The graves of Union and Confederate soldiers are to be decorated alike in Evansville, Indiana.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 20, 1873.

George Francis Train to be Confined in a Lunatic Asylum.

In the Train case this morning the Court directed the jury to give a verdict of not guilty on the ground of insanity. Mr. Bell said two of the jurors informed him that was not their verdict. The Court replied the verdict is entered and that part of the case is disposed of.

Dr. Cross testified that his insanity continues, and therefore Train must be sent to the State Lunatic Asylum.

Train excitedly said, "I protest against the proceedings here. I have been five months in jail without being granted a trial." Then addressing Judge Davis, he said, "Before I leave here I move your impeachment in the name of the people." Judge Davis ordered him to sit down, and an order was made out to send Train to the State Lunatic Asylum.

Judge Fancher has granted a writ of habeas corpus, returnable on Thursday next, to show cause why Train should not be released.

Meeting of Petroleum Dealers.

A meeting of petroleum dealers was held this afternoon, at which the following rules were adopted: Crude petroleum, unless otherwise stated, shall be understood to be pure, natural oil, neither strained nor treated, and free from water, sediment or adulteration, of the gravity of 40 to 47 Beaume. An allowance will be made to the buyer of one-half of one per cent. for every one fourth degree above 47. Refined petroleum must be standard white, or, better, with a fire test of 110 Fahrenheit and upward. Naptha must be prime, white and sweet, gravity 67 to 76 Beaume. If there was debate about the definition of "unleaded," some wanting "gravity standard" fixed for it. The matter was held over to the meeting to-morrow.

An Alleged Murderer Arrested.

James Jackson, the supposed murderer of Mary Jane Sullivan at 5784 Thompson street, on Saturday last, was arrested to-day, in a low house, 76 South Fifth avenue. His throat was cut about six inches, but the doctor says he will recover. He denies the killing, and says Mary Jane fell down stairs.

A Bank Winding Up.

The Mutual Bank, organized four years ago, is winding up, the officers being of the opinion that the present unremunerative character of mercantile pursuits do not warrant a continuation of business. All debts and depositors are being paid in full.

Bank Dividend.

The assignee of the Central Bank of Brooklyn has declared a dividend to depositors of twenty-five per cent. and gave a promise of a further dividend.

Police Commissioners Confirmed.

All the Police Commissioners nominated by Mayor Havemeyer yesterday were confirmed by the Board of Aldermen to-day. George W. Lane was unanimously confirmed.

Dead Body Found.

The body of Patrick Kelly, collector for Arnold, Constable & Co., missing since March 3d last, has been found in the East river. A watch and some jewelry are missing, but there are no marks of violence.

Laborers Injured.

Three laborers were probably fatally injured to-day by a bank of earth, at Seventy-fourth street and Fourth avenue, falling upon them.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

The National Assembly.

VERSAILLES, May 20.—In the Assembly to-day M. Louis Buffet was re-elected President of the Chamber by 358 ballots against 249 cast for M. Martel. The vote indicates the success of the interpellation introduced by the Conservatives yesterday. The debate, which was to have opened to-day, has been postponed until Friday.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A Messenger to Madrid Captured.

LONDON, May 20.—Mr. Bradlaugh, while on his way to Madrid to present the English resolutions congratulating Spain on the establishment of a Republic, was taken prisoner by Carlists, but soon afterward released.

SUMATRA.

An Army Marching on Delit.

LONDON, May 20.—A dispatch from Padang announces that an army of Battahs and Acheenese 10,000 strong is marching on Delit, a State on the northeast coast of the Island.

GERMANY.

The Prussian Diet Closed.

BERLIN, May 20.—The session of the Prussian Diet closed to-day. The speech from the throne was read by Gen. Von Roon, President of the Ministry.

—Lyman Utter, a merchant of Litchfield, Mont county, Illinois, left his home a few weeks ago to go to Cincinnati, with a considerable amount of money on his person. The whole country has been scoured, but no traces of him could be found. It is believed that he has been murdered, and his body concealed. He was a well-known mercantile man of southern Illinois.

☞ Advertisements on this page under the several heads of "Wanted," "For Sale," "To Let," &c., will be inserted at transient rates only, TEN CENTS PER LINE for each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than FIFTY CENTS.

WANTS.

WANTED—ACTIVE, WIDE-AWAKE AGENTS, Ladies or Gentlemen, to canvass for *The Fireside Companion*. A fine engraving given free to each subscriber. We want agents who reside in every village, town and city.
S. L. CUTHBERT,
my21:w,f,&s. 202 Liberty street.

TO LET.

TO LET—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE residences on Park street, near East Liberty Station. The house is an Elegant Frame, of 8 Rooms, Large Hall, well furnished throughout. The ground in front of half an acre is planted with shrubbery and choice fruit trees. For terms, &c., apply at A. KNEPSCHILD, No. 174 Grant street. mh27:3m

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE OLDEST TEA, GROCERY and Liquor Store in the city. On account of declining health, the proprietor offers for sale the Wood Wharf, Store and Fixtures of the old Business stand in Pittsburgh. For particulars inquire at No. 12 Diamond, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—2 GOOD ENGINES AND 2 doubled flued Boilers, with everything connected in complete and good order. Apply to SULLIVAN & FREASE, No. 58 Seventh avenue, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE OR RENT, CORNER FRONT and Tank streets, Beaver Falls, Pa., a dwelling containing 5 rooms and store room adjoining, with counters, &c. A good business site. Rent eighteen ($18) dollars per month. For terms of sale enquire of WM. HARRISON, at Welch Scales, in front of door.

FOR SALE—ALL THAT CERTAIN Lot of Ground and premises, on the corner of Stockton avenue and West Diamond street, Allegheny, Lot 60 feet front on Stockton avenue, and running back along West Diamond street 240 feet to Park Way. For terms of sale inquire of DAVID W. BELL, No. 144 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—44 FEET ON WOOD Street; one door from the corner of Fourth; Nos. 54 and 56, will be sold together or separate. Apply to J. D. STUART,
Monongahela House.

FOR SALE—JUDSON'S IMPROVED ENGINE GOVERNORS; the best in use. A full stock always on hand. Liberal discount to Engine Builders. W. B. COCHRAN & CO., 121 Liberty street.

FOR SALE.—JOHN M. COOPER'S STEAM PUMPS. For all purposes for which Steam Pumps can be used. These are superior to any used. BOILER FEED PUMPS guaranteed to supply water heated to 212 degrees. Heaters furnished when ordered. JOHN M. COOPER,
my8 362 Penn street.

FOR SALE.—GOLDEN WEDDING AND FAMILY CIRCLE WHISKY, free of in bond, all ages to suit the trade. Each barrel shown by Government stamp to age.
JOSEPH FINCH & CO.,
my12 189 First avenue, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE.—THE LATE RESIDENCE of H. F. MUELLER, dec'd, beautifully situated at Glendale Station, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, with a magnificent view of the Ohio River and surrounding country, fronting on the Railroad and Beaver road, near the Station. Improvements consist of a two story frame house with ten rooms, (finished attic), large hall and good cellar, well finished out and inside to latest style. Also a two story frame house, with coal, wood, and smoke house, bake oven and washing arrangements in it. Also, barn and carriage house. The quantity of ground can be had to please the purchaser. Good springs, well, and cistern on the ground, which is well laid out and covered with shrubbery, shade trees, &c. Terms easy. Enquire of

JOHN C. FLEINER,
No. 96 Western Avenue, Allegheny,
Or, JOHN H. MUELLER,
No. 154 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh,
Executors of H. F. Mueller, Dec'd.
mh26:21:-MWF

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned, Administrator *cum testamento annexo* of the estate of the late Mrs. ELLEN CAMERON, deceased, offer for sale the following described property, belonging to said estate, in the First ward city of Pittsburgh, one three story BRICK HOUSE, No. 44 Second avenue, containing eleven (11) rooms, well finished; marble mantles in parlor, gas and wat r throughout the house; is built in latest modern style, and elegantly finished; cellars dry and commodious. For further particulars call on or address

H. ROBINSON, Administrator,
No. 75 Federal street, Allegheny City.
Or 104 Sixth street, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE.

BRICK HOUSE,

2 story, of 6 Rooms, Bath Room, Kitchen and Finished Attic, Range in Kitchen; Hot and Cold Water and Gas throughout; Lot 21 feet by 90 feet, adjoining which is a Lot 24 feet front by 90 deep. Situate 66 and 68 Boyle street, Allegheny. For terms apply at the present occupied premises, or to H. ROBINSON, Real Estate Agent, 75 Federal street Allegheny.

Also, LOTS

At Hoboken Station,

Nine miles up West Pennsylvania Railroad. Now is the time to secure a cheap and desirable Lot at this beautiful place. Lots are 25 by 120, 40 by 160 feet, 1, 5 and 10 acres. Inquire of H. ROBINSON, Real Estate Agent, 75 Federal street, Allegheny city.

Franklin Fire Ins. Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Losses Paid since 1829, nearly $7,000,000
Cash Assets January 1st, 1873, $3,255,749
LOSSES ADJUSTED AND PAID BY
COFFIN, KELLOGG & CO.,
MWF THIRD AVENUE AND WOOD ST.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY,
GENERAL OFFICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Pennsylvania Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Pittsburgh, on TUESDAY, the 3d of June prox., at 11 o'clock, A. M.
W. H. BARNES, Sec'y.
MAY 20, 1873. my21:d2

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between Wm. B. Miller and James Bradley, doing business under the firm and style of MILLER & BRADLEY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books and accounts of the late firm have been placed in the hands of Samuel Thompson, Jr., for collection.
April 1, 1873.
WM. B. MILLER,
my21-e2 JAMES BRADLEY.

CITY LOTS,

SOUTH AVENUE,

In Fifth Ward, Allegheny.

AT AUCTION,

SATURDAY, May 24, at 3 o'clock, on the premises, will be sold 6 very desirable BUILDING LOTS, situated corner Walker street and South avenue, possessing an extensive river view, and convenient to Reservoir street Passenger Station.

Parties in search of a good city location for building have here pre-eminently a few eligible sites, the advantageous position and delightful location of which is well known. Liberal terms will be given.

JAS. W. DRAPE & CO.,
Auctioneers, 47½ Federal stree t, Allegheny.
my21-041

Saw Mill at Auction

The Saw Mill of W. McCLINTOCK, Jr., & Co., the Largest and Best Built in Allegheny County, will be offered at PUBLIC SALE

ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 28,

AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M.

This Mill is situated on Twenty-seventh street and the Allegheny river, and consequently has the BEST LOCATION for a Saw Mill about the two cities.

The building is almost new and the Machinery in perfect running order, two Mulay saws having been recently added, together with other improvements. The present firm have a large and well established patronage.

Connected with the Mill are THREE ACRES OF LEASED GROUND; also a large Tavern, Brick House and Office, Stable, Blacksmith Shop, Barge Yard and Shed.

Possession given July 1st.

Terms—$500 down at time of sale, balance in six equal semi-annual payments, with interest, secured by their bond and mortgage, the first payment to be made July 1, 1873.

For further particulars inquire at the Mill, or

O. McCLINTOCK & CO.,
22 Fifth avenue.
A. LEGGATE & CO.,
my21-643 Auctioneers.

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The efficient Committee of the House of Refuge have perfected arrangements to put in the market that very desirable plot of ground connected with the institution, situate in the Ninth ward of Allegheny, which has been subdivided into BUILDING LOTS, and will be offered at Public Auction in a few weeks.

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For the 26th inst., projected by the Association, will leave the Wharf Boat, foot of Wood street, by Steamer "McCORMICK," at 11 o'clock A. M. on day of sale. A Band of Music will be in attendance, and a Free Lunch will be served on the grounds.

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HALL'S PATENT SAFE STILL AHEAD!

The following Letter, never before published, gives the relative standing of the HALL PATENT SAFE in the great fire at Parker:

Parker Savings Bank,
Parkers's Landing, Pa., April 5, 1873.

Hall's Safe and Lock Company:

Gents: I desire to make personal acknowledgments to you for the splendid manner in which our Safe of your make preserved its old record for fire proof protection, and I am pleased to say that, in my opinion, it would endure another such fire. Although it received the full heat of the fiery element, yet, strange to relate, the varnish on the inside was not even blistered. Our experience was more fortunate than that of some of our business men who were using Safes made in Cincinnati, not of your make, and some made much nearer here, yet, even when thrown into the middle of the street, only saved their contents in a more or less damaged condition, while in some of them goods deposited therein were almost ruined; in one or two cases jewelry being melted and run together. We desire to know what it will cost to repair the outside door and handles, which were melted off, feeling that it will then be ready for another trial. We consider your Safe much superior to any Safes of any make that were in fire at this place.

Respectfully yours,
W. B. FOSTER,
Cashier Parker Savings Bank.

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Similar to the above, where the HALL PATENT SA

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KING, REED & CO.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 1873.

LUSIGNANI was hung yesterday at Morristown, N. J., and NIXON will be hung in New York to-day.

THE Turkish province of Bosina has been inundated, occasioning the loss of many lives, and great destruction of property.

NIXON is doomed, Governor Dix refusing to reprieve him, and the Court of Appeals have decided adversely in his case. His gallows is being erected.

A WRIT OF ERROR has been granted Stokes, on condition that it be promptly carried to the Court of Appeals. Evidently, the fates are against the murderer of Fisk.

MESSRS. FELIX R. BRUNOT, of this city, E. C. Kimball, of New York, and H. E. Alvord, of Virginia, have been appoined Commissioners to induce the Sioux Indians to confine their hunting operations to their reservations in Dacotah.

THE Emperor William came near losing his life while reviewing some troops at St. Petersburg. A fanatical priest, it is said, fired a pistol shot at him, but, fortunately, with very poor aim. Another report, however, pronounces the first statement incorrect.

THE Texas Pacific Railroad is now in rapid process of construction. Ground was broken at San Diego, California, on the 21st of April last, and it is predicted that this great road, whose route is below the snow line, will be in full operation by 1876.

THE detectives have discovered enough evidence against Michael Kercher, to warrant his arrest, on charge of murdering Lizzie Mess, at Saltsburg. He is said to have been making preparations to go back to Germany, a fact which has hastened his arrest.

GENERAL MCCLELLAN has resigned his position as Chief Engineer of Docks at New York. A writer says of him that he has been making approaches to those dreaded docks, with the same skill and ease with which he approached Yorktown during the war.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to know if the time within which a soldier can make application to the Government for a pension has been extended over the term of five years. It has not. The bill introduced extending the term passed the House, but not the Senate.

THE steamship Egypt brought to New York one hundred farmers and mechanics from Yorkshire, England, who have purchased land in Clay county, Minnesota, on the line of the Western Pacific Railroad. Sixty Polanders are now on their way to the same State.

THE funeral of Bishop McIlvaine, which took place in Cincinnati yesterday, was very largely attended, and the services were of an imposing character. The deceased prelate was very highly respected at home, as indeed through the entire country where his qualities and character were known.

THE recent heavy decrease in the bullion of the Bank of England is referable, in view of what is said by the London *Economist*, to a preparation on the part of the Government of Great Britain to pay the United States the Alabama indemnity money, amounting to £3,200,000 ($16,000,000), which becomes due before the 1st of October next.

THE selection of Judge Pierrepont as the successor of Mr. Orr, at the Russian court, commands very general satisfaction. It is accepted as an appointment that is superior to criticism and in every way worthy to be made. In culture, ability and manners he is thoroughly fitted to represent the government at a court, now recognized as one of the most polished in Europe.

THE FINANCIAL panic at Vienna was more alarming than the first reports led us to imagine. It may be compared with our Black Friday, or the depression which followed the Chicago fire. The shrinkage in values is placed at $100,000,000, in all probability too large a sum. American securities suffered along with the rest,—but in a few days, in all probability, the tone of the market will be restored.

A PORTLAND, Oregon, correspondent of the New York *World* states that General Canby was scalped by the Modocs, a fact which was not made known when his body first arrived there, as it was not deemed prudent to inform his widow of it. It is not even generally known now, but probability strongly affirms the truth of the statement, for while the remains were lying in state the back of the head was covered.

THE news from the Modoc country, while it involves the unfortunate fact that our troops were again surprised, possesses several relieving features. It is stated that the Modocs are nearly or quite out of ammunition, their principal supply having been captured, and that they are free from the lava beds, and can be successfully pursued. It is promised that energetic efforts will be made to speedily finish the war against them.

IT IS STATED that the papers left by Oakes Ames contain a full refutation of the story that he perjured himself in order to convict certain Congressmen of Credit Mobilier operations. Further than this, that they contain a full disclosure of the history of that affair, involving others than those whose names were mentioned. Should these papers be given to the public, there will be a lively flutter among certain interested parties.

THE Public Board of Education of New York have declined to receive the money tendered them by Congressman Roosevelt. They state that the nice sense of honor which led him to refuse to appropriate the money to his personal use, should keep them from using it to educate the young. This is rather a delicate way of intimating that they do not desire to have anything to do with stolen money. Roosevelt will be obliged to keep it, or send it back to the Treasury.

THE New York *Times* makes a good point against the Farmers' National Convention when it says that it will fail in influence because of its lack of precise information. The discussions and resolutions gave noth ing definite other than what they wished. There were no facts or data of any kind upon which to base a reasonable judgment of the value of their demands. In our view even the demand for new railroads was unreasonable, as involving government aid. The laws of trade must regulate, so far as railroads are concerned.

THE ILLNESS of Pope Pius IX. has given rise to much discussion relative to the Popes, their choice, mottoes and predictions peculiar to each, and much else interesting and uninteresting. The motto applied to the present Pope is the origin of the idea, somewhat prevalent, that the present will prove the last of the Popes. The present Pope is quite popular, personally, but there is evidently an under-current of fear relative to his successor, a fact which has much to do with the anxiety prevailing relative to the election of his successor.

THERE is a good deal of sense in Brigham Young's reported opinion on the Indian question. Nothing could exceed the folly of most of the action of the United States toward the Indians previous to 1869. The policy since adopted has been temporarily discredited by the disastrous experience with the Modocs. But it is now generally conceded that the Modoc business had no direct bearing on what is known as the "peace policy." Meantime it is pleasant to hear that the considerable tribe of Snake Piutes have volunteered to take the war-path against the Modocs.

SENATOR SUMNER has been granted a divorce from his wife on the ground of desertion. It will be remembered that almost from the time of his marriage, a few years ago, rumors of incompatibility began to be current. At last his wife proceeded to Venice, the "city of the sea," and now resides there. When Mr. Sumner was in Europe, last year, he visited Venice, and doubtless with a view to the peaceable arrangement of his domestic difficulties. The divorce was doubtless concurred in by both the parties in interest, as, while Mrs. Sumner was represented in court, there was no contest.

THE result of the election in Spain is to determine the character of the Government. The federalists have an overhelming majority, and, hence, a Federal Republic is what may be looked for. This is vastly better than the cultivation of the idea that there can be a number of independent principalities, each practically free. The doctrine of States' rights and secession, so earnestly maintained by the Kentucky Democracy in this country, has no place in the Spanish mind. A Federal Government, to which the provinces shall be subsidiary, is their theory, and it is practical and wise.

THE new King and Queen of Sweden were crowned at Stockholm, Monday. Despite the fact that the legislative body declined to make an appropriation for the purpose, preparations were made for an imposing display, and the affair passed off in grand style, at the King's expense. The Legislature was of the opinion that he would not be more a king because of an imposing ceremonial; and inasmuch as the finances of the nation were not in the most hopeful condition, they preferred a simple administration of the oath of office to anything costly or grand. Sensible people, those Swedes, and independent withal.

THE Russian expedition against Khiva had reached the river Oxus, at last advices, where it met the supply steamers, thus establishing a new base of operations. It is thus, within striking distance of the Khivan capital, amply supplied with provisions and war material, and apparently strong enough to successfully accomplish the object of its mission. A glance at the map will show that with the conquest of Khiva, Bokhara being understood to be already under Russian control, she will have access to British India. Afghanistan, and the Bokhara and Khivan territories join, at the northwest corner of British India. Thus Russia makes herself a neighbor to the English, unwelcome though she be.

IF WE may trust a Washington dispatch of yesterday, the President is disposed to make short work with the Louisiana troubles, should Kellogg take such action as will place affairs legally in his hands. It has been quite conclusively demonstrated already that Kellogg is entirely incapable of managing the troublesome elements around him, and the surprise is that he has not made an explicit call on the National Government for aid. Should he do so, it is intimated that a Presidential proclamation will be issued, calling on the McEnery faction to submit to the law, and failing to do so, the most energetic measure will be taken to compel order. The President and the people generally, are tired of this Louisiana difficulty.

THE Oil City *Derrick* has not a very high opinion of either Republicans or Democrats as regards political independence. It imagines that Republicans will acquiesce as meekly as possible to the "Syndicate," and that the Democracy will not have the energy to at all interfere with the drift of things. It may be so. We certainly think that if no effort is put forth to secure good nominations, but little interest will be taken in poor ones. This very lack of interest, however, may have its elements of danger. It is quite certain that if Republicans do arouse, it will be to defeat corrupt nominations. Our policy is to urge the better course in good season; if our advice is not followed, we have, at least, performed our duty.

THIRTEEN bodies have thus far been found buried in the garden of the house where the Bender family lived, in Kansas, but from which they fled before suspicion was excited or a search began. The presumed incentive to the murder in all these cases was plunder, and there is reason to believe that the victims had all been lured into the tavern of the Benders for the purpose of robbery and assassination. It is not strange that the community in which the atrocities were committed is greatly excited, and that a man who was supposed to be implicated in them was put to torture by the infuriated people. These proceedings cannot be justified, but no effort should be spared to hunt down the guilty and bring them to justice through the forms of law.

THE veterans of the war continue to keep up the memory of old associations by means of yearly gatherings and social reunions. The meeting of the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, on Wednesday, was one of those occasions. The President, Generals Sherman, Sheridan, Burnside, Shaler, Hartranft, and others, whose brilliant services during the war gave them a national, and, in some instances, even a world-wide reputation, were present to enjoy the festivities of the occasion. These gatherings serve to keep up the martial spirit of the people, as well as to furnish an agreeable interchange of sentiment between the veterans of the war. The meeting at New Haven is one of the largest and most brilliant held since the organization of the Grand Army of the Republic.

THOMAS SCOTT, a reputable grain statistician, estimates that there will be an unusual deficiency in the next harvest in England. He claims that one-fifth less land is in wheat this year than last, and that on this the production will be deficient in quantity and quality. He makes a similar computation in relation to barley. The total value of the food importations of Great Britain in 1871 amounted to $308,640,000, and in 1872 to $338,185,000, an increase of $34,545,000 in one year. The food imports for the current year may be estimated at not less than $450,000,000, an increase in round numbers of $150,000,000, as compared with three years ago. The present very unfavorable prospects of the coming harvest afford no hopes of a reduction next year, as the decrease in the average production per acre will go far to counterbalance a favorable harvest in 1874. It is believed that England will afford a market for $400,000,000 of breadstuffs yearly for several years to come. With water transportation established, we may compete with Russia in this market.

SOUND THE WARNING.

The GAZETTE, several days since, gave warning of possible combinations to control the State Convention of the Republican party in the interest of certain cliques, and urged the danger of this course. We find our warning reiterated by the better element among the Republican press, and thoroughly sustained by such journals as are only interested in the success of the Republican party and its principles. Yet we notice that there are those who would becloud a monitory suggestion, by intimating that it can only originate in interested motives. To all such, we may say that the GAZETTE proprietors are not, and do not propose to be candidates for any office whatever. Their views of journalism lead them to maintain a disinterested position, as regards office-holding, in order that they may unprejudicedly advocate such views as may best promote the interests of the party at large. The GAZETTE has too long, and too faithfully advocated Republican principles to be swerved from its course now. Yet it is entirely free to warn the party of a coming danger. We do not know that our warning is timely enough, as several Conventions have been held already, and delegates to Harrisburg selected. In counties where they are yet to be held, we urge the selection of a pure delegation, and one that shall be unpledged. We hope, by this means, a class of nominations will be made at Harrisburg that will command the undivided support of the party. If not, certain defeat will be the result. We commend the following from the *Evening Telegraph* of Friday, as in the line of our suggestions:

It is perfectly well known to all men of ordinary intelligence, that the last State election was carried because of the fear that the loss of Penn-sylvania would demoralize the national canvass, and jeopardize the Presidential ticket. Thousands of active and earnest Republicans worked like beavers for the State ticket, who would not have stretched a finger to have saved it from defeat, had they not believed that such a result would have been disastrous to the Republican cause in the great contest that followed. But in the coming canvass there will be nothing to preserve the candidates from defeat but their own merits. If they are "tainted" men—or men who are unqualified to fill the position with credit to themselves and honor to the State, or men known to be allied to the corrupt cliques and rings that seem to have got possession of the party machinery, they will be defeated. The true body of Republicans are tired of the thraldom of the party, and are determined that it shall be purified and elevated—that it shall be relieved of the incubus that rests upon it in Pennsylvania, even if it has to be accomplished by the defeat of the candidates that may be foisted upon it by these corrupt managers.

The idea that fidelity to Republican principles involves the endorsement of any and all kinds of trickery, by means of which corrupt nominations are made, at times, is now quite obsolete. It happens at times, that it is a choice of evils, to sustain known corruption in the party, or an equal amount of evil out of the party. The various "reform" movements attempted of late years have failed just at this point. They have been, at the outset, quite as weak and corrupt as the movements they professedly sought to correct. As nearly as we can judge, and we are receiving expressions by which we can very accurately gauge public sentiment, the disposition now, is not to make rival, or reform nominations, but, if a corrupt Republican ticket is nominated, to let it go by default, as did the Democrats their State ticket last fall. It is thought that such a course will be a warning to those who will persist in foisting upon the party corrupt nominations.

In saying these things, we do not desire an occasion to arise for the people thus to rebuke assumed leaders. On the other hand, we hope for right and proper nominations, which can be earnestly supported by all. Yet we are not blind to the fact that the air is full of rumors of combinations that are undeniably corrupt, and which will certainly be defeated, if carried out. We do not say that these rumors are correct, either in part or whole, yet the fact that they are in circulation is a sufficient reason for a warning against them. It may also be said that they are not altogether unlikely, despite denials made. That they may have been allowed to float out, in order to test public sentiment, is possible. If so, we can very plainly state what that sentiment is. It is, 1. That the people in this State want no "ring" nominations, be they good or bad. 2. They want no trading nominations. 3. They do not desire to promote, as incidental to the State nominations, William B. Mann, William Elliott, or any of that crowd. And 4. They do want men who will represent the purer and better elements of the party,—men of ability and without reproach.

OUR suggestions relative to the importance of care and discrimination in selecting delegates for the State Convention are bearing fruit. From various parts of the State responses are coming, showing that we have not misapprehended the spirit of the people. The West Chester *Village Record*, refers to the subject as follows:

The Republicans will enter the canvass next fall with all the primary conditions of success in their favor. But this is the "off year" in politics, and there are no controlling issues to bind men fast to their party allegiance. It can be fearfully weakened by imprudent nominations, and a sure triumph made exceedingly doubtful. It lies with the delegates to the Convention to decide the result, more than with the people. If the former will consult popular sentiment, rather than the demands of the wire-pullers, there can be no question of a Republican success."

This is timely and right. To a few papers who seem to regard the success of the clique arrangement in Convention as assured, we offer this word of advice. Speak out, clearly and plainly, and urge the people in the counties where Conventions for electing delegates have not been held, to take part. See that only high-minded, pure men are selected as delegates. Leave them uninstructed, and urge presistently that only the best men, without regard to location, be put in nomination for the two State offices to be filled. Warn local leaders, clearly and emphatically, that any attempt at this time, to disregard the better sentiment of the party, will be attended with disaster. This done, and the result will be satisfactory to every unselfish Republican. There need be no fear of taking this course. Before nominations are made, no one can dispute the freedom of choice and expression. The party and its principles are superior to any man or set of men. And if in the face of all warning and advice, the Convention does fail to do right, the facts may, in the interest of party purity, be fairly and impartially stated, and the issue left with the people.

CAPTAIN I. I. HAYES, who, it will be remembered, earnestly contested with Dr. Hall for the honor of commanding the Polaris expedition, intimates that Dr. Hall was killed. The idea of death from apoplexy is scouted as unreasonable. Dr. Hall was not inclined to apoplexy, and it is claimed that death from this disease has never been known in those high latitudes. His leaving the vessel, in company with others, is thought to have been occasioned by disagreements between him and Captain Buddington, and his death afterward is suspicioned against the party with him. The theory thus raised seems very plausible, and will help account for the failure of the Polaris to rescue the people on the ice. It will be remembered that there was trouble on the Polaris, while she lay at Disco, and that the Captain of the Congress was compelled to intervene to settle it. Altogether, this entire expedition seems to have been particularly unfortunate, and it may well be questioned whether further expenditures should be made in solving a problem of little practical value.

DEATH OF OAKES AMES.

The sudden decease of another gentleman, who, of late years, has occupied a prominent position before the public, calls for some reflections on the closing features of his career, as well as a brief allusion to his earlier career. It will be remembered by our readers, that this journal, in dealing with the Credit Mobilier scandal, did not present the view that either Ames or Brooks were sinners above other men. We maintained that the whole affair represented a swindle on the Government and people, and that the holders of the stock were as criminal as any one else. There is little doubt but that Mr. Ames' defence, the reading of which was attended, on his part, with tearful attention, really represented his views and motives in the part he took in that transaction. This was, simply, that having risked a large fortune on an enterprise, of dubious issue, it was perfectly proper that if any money was to be made in the construction of the road, he and others risking their means, were the proper persons to make it. Also, that what they made was only a fair compensation for their struggles, risks and labors. In the light of subsequent events, we believe it proper to at least place a charitable construction on these views. However he may have attempted to laugh off his troubles when passing through them, the incident to which we refer above, and the fact that the iron entered his soul, hastening his death, seem to prove that he was sensitive to his misfortunes, and by them, hurried to his death.

Sixty-five years ago Oakes Ames came to North Easton from Plymouth, Massachusetts, along with his father, and a few years later learned the trade of shovel-making at a forge. The old shop, where first he worked, still stands as a reminder of the past. Business increased after a while until Mr. Ames, the architect of his own fortune, achieved a national reputation, as a business man and wealthy financier. His great movement was, in connection with others, the building of the Pacific Railroad. At a time when its fortunes were at a low ebb, he stepped in, and with immense resources, gave credit to the enterprise, and by his energy, urged forward the work, till at last, it was successfully completed. This, at that time, was one of the boldest financial ventures of the day. It required great confidence in the future, and grasp of mind to foresee, as he must have done, success from the beginning.

In his home relations, Mr. Ames was highly esteemed. At North Easton, where he resided, he has been popular at all times, and, from representations, deservedly so. His family contributed $43,000 to the erection there of one of the finest educational institutions in the Commonwealth. Other permanent improvements are the result of his benevolence. Without ostentation he has always carefully provided for the wants of his employes and pays them a rate of wages fully up to the average in all the States. During the financial crisis of 1857 and 1858, say they, Mr. Ames not only helped himself through the difficulty, but aided his neighbors too, so that they cannot but feel his loss as that of a near and dear friend. Mr. Ames' manner of life among his townsmen has been very simple. Entirely destitute of that conceit which sometimes accompanies the possession of great wealth, he deported himself at home as a sturdy, self-reliant old farmer, contented with himself when others are doing well, and without one grain of selfishness. He was here, there, and everywhere about the town, always good natured, and ready to help anybody whom he thought was trying to help himself. Such is the record of his life, as given by his neighbors. While his Credit Mobilier operations were deserving of censure, we may remember that the fault is one that has become exceedingly common, and may not for that reason, have been as closely scanned as it might have been. In one sense, Mr. Ames may be set down as a public benefactor. The accumulation of wealth, and its active use, constitute a benefit to the general public. They afford employment, develop industry, and aid the poor. While the errors of the man should be accepted as a warning, his energy and steady industry in business displayed are an example.

THE POLARIS EXPEDITION.

Little by little, the discrepancies of statement, and consequent uncertainty as to the real history of the Polaris Expedition has given way, and the principal facts are tolerably well understood. There is a measure of uncertainty as to the cause of a portion of the crew leaving the ship, yet this may have been occasioned by the work of preparing her winter quarters —although this does not fully account for their not being restored to her, either by their own efforts or those of commander of the vessel. The mission of Captain Hall was to penetrate to the open sea discovered by Kane and thence to the North Pole. He was sent on a voyage of discovery, in the interests of geographical science. The question of a northwest passage, and the fate of Franklin were already settled. With these he had nothing to do. But he did seek to determine absolutely whether there is, indeed, an open polar sea, and to penetrate to the North Pole. Aside from the purely geographical questions involved, was that of a current, the extension of the Gulf stream to, and around the North Pole. The theory is maintained, that the Gulf stream passes by the coast of Spitzbergen, and thence by a well defined line, around the North Pole, and so in a circuit nearly around the globe.

That Captain Hall has come nearer to the solution of these questions than any one who ever visited the Arctic regions, seems to be established. His last letter to the Navy Department, received in August, 1872, stated that he was about leaving Tossac, in Greenland, "the most northern civilized settlement of the world." The Polaris followed Kane's channel, and in September was laid up in 82° 28'. The telegraphic accounts convey the impression that the vessel had gone as far as 81° 16'. After the Polaris was laid up, Hall made a two week's sledge journey, crossing the supposed Polar sea of Kane, which was found to be a Strait fifteen miles wide, with an appearance of open water at the north. He was thus farther north than any other person ever reached. Soon after his return, he died, one report says, of apoplexy; but the latest is, that he was stricken with illness the night of his return from the sledge expedition. The next day the left side of his body was paralyzed, and the paralysis gradually extended over the entire body. He was delirious, too, much of the time, and in fifteen days, died. This looks probable, and indicates that he had endured extreme suffering while on his journey,—the paralysis and delirium being the result of exposure to the intense cold.

One more effort was made to reach the Polar Sea. This failing, the Polaris started for home. In August, 1872, she was caught by the ice, and, while a portion of the crew were getting provisions out on the ice, in the expectation of her breaking up, the Polaris was suddenly torn away by the storm, and nineteen persons were left on the ice floes. Here they remained, drifting about for more than six months, at times in extreme danger and suffering, and occasionally in tolerable comfort, when they could keep in their snow hut. The provisions they had taken from the ship, with a few seals and birds, supplied the cravings of hunger; seal fat gave them light and heat. The floe of ice, when it broke away from the ship, was five miles in circumference; when they were rescued, it had dwindled down to twenty yards in diameter. Their ice voyage was not a small one; they were driven from the Polaris near the entrance of Lancaster Sound, far up in Baffin's Bay, and were rescued forty miles from the coast of Labrador, in the open ocean, at about the latitude of Liverpool. During their six months' voyage, Arctic storms beat upon them, and toward the last, the strong waves of the sea lashed over them. It is thought the Polaris is safe, she being at Northumberland Island when last seen. Her bow was damaged, but not to an extent that will necessarily hazard her return. Until her return, we will not have the data upon which to base an accurate estimate of the scientific value of the discoveries made. The records and journals are all in the possession of Captain Buddington. But when all is known, even if it shall include the little that may be gathered from the sledge journey of Hall, it will not pay for the suffering and life expended. Practically, it is of little, if any, benefit.

THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.

When the Erie Railway was projected, none of the engineers or capitalists connected with the enterprise conceived the idea of tapping the Anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania, as a means of creating business and revenue; nor was it until some years after the completion of the entire line from the Hudson River to Lake Erie that arrangements were entered into with any of the Pennsylvania Mining Companies for the transportation of coal in considerable quantities.

The first contract entered into for the purpose was with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, which extended its line northwesterly from Scranton, so as to unite it with the Erie at Great Bend in Susquehanna county. This outlet for coal proved so profitable that, after some years, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company extended their own line to Binghamton, N. Y., bought the Syracuse and Binghamton road, built a road from Binghamton to Utica, N. Y., and another from Binghamton to Ithaca, N. Y.

About the time these movements began the Pennsylvania Coal Company, which had previously been running a railroad from Pittston to Luzerne county, Pa., to Hawley in Wayne county, thus reaching tide water on the Hudson by means of the Delaware & Hudson Canal, extended their road from Hawley down to Lackawaxen, in Pike county, there intersecting the Erie. Since the completion of this branch the Pennsylvania Coal Company has almost entirely disused the canal, of which they have a contract right to one-half the lockage, and are transporting mainly by rail to the Hudson and direct to Jersey City.

Five years or so ago the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company commenced running coal by rail from Honesdale, by way of Hawley and Lackawaxen to New York. This company about the same time arranged with the Erie for building a branch from Lanesboro', in Susquehanna county, down to Carbondale, in Luzerne county, Pa. This branch is in the ownership of the Erie, with a contract to carry for the Delaware and Hudson Company. From Lanesboro' this branch has since been extended by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company up the North Branch of the Susquehanna river, so as to meet the Binghamton and Albany railroad at Nineveh, which road is under lease to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. By other leases this Company have extended their line from Albany, through Vermont to Montreal.

Under the new management of the Erie the project has finally been conceived of making that road *the* great coal line of the country. Capitalists connected with the Erie recently sent agents into Luzerne county and bought up more than twenty thousand acres of coal lands. This was done so quietly that no great movement was even suspected. Lands which the old company had declined to take at present, under the presumption that they would naturally fall to them when wanted, and at about such prices as they might see fit to dictate, have all been taken. Even lands held by the President of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company were bought of him, he not knowing who the purchasers were until the deeds came to be executed.

This movement seems necessarily to imply a new road from Carbondale to Wilkesbarre, and, perhaps, an extension of the branch from Honesdale to Mount Pleasant, there to join the line from Carbondale to Lanesboro'. In case the last-mentioned extension shall occur, the line from Lackawaxen through Honesdale to Lanesboro' must become the main line of the Erie, because its grades are decidedly easier, and the distance eighteen miles shorter than by the old line by way of Deposit.

From this view of the case it is plain enough that the Erie Railway is destined, in the near future, to be a carrier of coal to a larger amount than any other road in the United States. If the other measures of the new managers of that company shall be as well taken, an era of genuine prosperity must dawn on its affairs.

THE ST. LOUIS CONFERENCE.

The series of resolutions, expressing the views of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange to the Congressional Conference, are worthy of commendation, as containing a temperate and explicit statement of the improvements necessary to afford cheap water transportation for the products of the Mississippi valley. The Southwest pass of the Mississippi river, it is recommended, shall be deepened to twenty feet, and the shoal places on the river deepened to eight feet for the present; the Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Arkansas, Red, Tennessee, Cumberland, and other important rivers to be made easily navigable; the opening of every practicable water route to the gulf, the Atlantic and the great lakes; and the prohibition of bridges over the Mississippi, except in cases of urgent necessity, and then only with spans of fifty feet width, and a clear height of seventy feet above high water mark.

It will, of course, require a number of years to give effect to such comprehensive recommendations. Of the wisdom of the ultimate completion of the work suggested, we do not entertain a doubt. Its effect will fall away below the production reported. J. Gailey and Dr. Book are the owners. This well has been a long while about going down, it having started to drill shortly after the striking of the old Morrison well.

John Stuart Mill's Tribute to His Wife.

The death of John Stuart Mill recalls an incident which revealed the depths of his tender nature. His work on "Liberty" appeared in 1859, soon after the death of his wife, and the memory of that lady's singular abilities and womanly virtues were emblazoned by him in the touching and eloquent Dedication of the volume. It was as follows:

"To the beloved and deplored memory of her who was the inspirer, and in part the author, of all that is best in my writings—the friend and wife whose exalted sense of truth and right was my strongest incitement, and whose approbation was my chief reward—I dedicate this volume. Like all I have written for many years, it belongs as much to her as to me; but the work as it stands has had, in a very insufficient degree, the inestimable advantage of her revision; some of the most important portions having been reserved for a more careful re-examination, which they are now destined not to receive. Were I but capable of interpreting to the world one-half the great thoughts and noble feelings which are buried in her grave, I should be the medium of a greater benefit to it than any which it has ever yet received from anything that I can write, unprompted and unassisted by her all but unrivalled wisdom."

MRS. MILL lies buried at Avignon, long the home of the well-mated pair, and in the spring of every year since her death he has made a pilgrimage to her grave. During the last of these visits he died. The world now pays to him a tribute as sincere and as just as that which he paid to her.

Sickening Brutality to an Idiot.

A case of sickening brutality is reported from Washington, in Winnebiek county, Iowa, where lives a well-to-do farmer named Wurzer. He has been married to his second wife for some ten years. Though it was known that he had a daughter of weak intellect that must now be some twenty years old, the offspring of his first marriage, alive, the girl was never seen, and his replies, when he was questioned about her, were anything but satisfactory. The Sheriff of the county, therefore, took upon himself to investigate the affair. He found a small den about 8 by 10 partitioned off from the loft of the house. His only furniture was a box 42 inches long and 22 wide, in which were placed some filthy rags and straw, which served as the idiot's bed. Here she was found crouched on her hands and knees, her body covered with thick scales of crusted dirt, her only dress a piece of blanket thrown over her shoulders. Though she is twenty years old, her head and limbs are no larger than those of a child of ten. She was so crippled from long confinement that she could not stand erect; she has no power to speak, and has passed the last fifteen years in her den. Her father, on being ordered by the Sheriff to remove her, and asked why he had thus treated his unfortunate offspring, replied that "he couldn't be looking after her all the time."

STATE ITEMS.

THE Monongahela *Republican* wants a new lock-up as well as a penitentiary at that place.

WALKER MCCONNELL has been appointed postmaster at Venice vice Joseph R. Campbell, resigned.

JOHN YORTY has been appointed postmaster at Yortyville, Washington county, in place of Joanna Yorty, deceased.

PART of the mill dam on Little Chartiers Creek, belonging to Morrison & Son, was swept away on last Saturday week by the flood.

THE Washington County Agricultural Society will hold its annual meeting in the Court House, on Tuesday, 20th of May, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

MR. FREDERICK HAGER, of York, Pa., aged 86 years, had two of his legs crushed by a railroad car on Wednesday, and died in an hour.

THE Hon. Samuel Calvin, of Hollidaysburgh, has been appointed member of the Constitutional Convention, vice the Hon. H. N. McAllister, deceased.

BURGLARS broke into Dr. Wham's office at Franklin, during the absence of the physician, and secured $12.00—so the report goes, but the amount is grossly exaggerated.

THE remaining two sections on Latrobe and Ligonier Railroad were let on Monday, to Daniel F. Steck, and Armstrong Johnston. The Y was also let to the same parties. These sections run from Latrobe to Mrs. Mitchell's farm.

THE barn of J. C. McConaughy, near Ligonier, Westmoreland county, was struck by lightning on last Friday, the 2nd instant, and burned, together with all its contents, including 156 bushels white wheat, 300 bushels oats, reaper and mower. Loss about $2000.

THE little child of Caroline Wesoce, the colored woman who was arrested last winter and committed to jail at Washington, charged with attempted infanticide, died on Monday morning last of convulsions. Mrs. Wesoce, after giving birth to a child during one of the cold days last winter, placed it entirely nude under the culvert of a bridge a short distance above California.

THE Morristown (Pa.) *Herald* has a long story, the substance of which is that a young woman of that town got up in her sleep the other night and proceeded to enact the role La Somnambula by partly dressing herself, and tumbling out of the window. She lit astride on her bustle and bounced back through the window right into the room again. The shock awoke her, but she didn't know that she had been out of the room.

THE Warren *Mail* relates how the bodies of a pair of curiously joined "Japanese twins," preserved in alcohol, were lost by a circus company which exhibited at that place, a few days ago, and found by a policeman after the show had departed, all the alcohol having disappeared from the case in which the babes were kept. Several of Warren's old "soakers" have had touches of the dyspepsia or something else since the discovery was made.

THE Somerset *Democrat* says: "One day last week, a young girl by the name of Catharine Harsler, residing in Allegheny township, was throw from a horse, sustaining injuries from which she died a short time afterwards. It is stated that she started for some point on horseback, and after a short time proceeded very far; she again mounted her horse, and was thrown a second time; she mounted her horse a third time, when she was again thrown, and with the result above stated."

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Washington Cemetery was held in the Commissioners' office on Wednesday evening of last week. The report of the Treasurer was read, showing the corporation to be in a healthy condition financially, after which the old board of managers, consisting of Dr. M. H. Clark, D. T. Morgan, Esq., Hon. A. W. Acheson, C. M. Reed, Esq., Dr. Thomas M'Kennan, J. D. Chambers, and Boyd Crumrine, Esq., was elected for the ensuing year.

A SAD accident occurred on the farm of Mr. Eli Duncan, in Amity township, Erie county, on Monday. A son-in-law of Mr. Duncan and his hired man were splitting rails together, and just as the hired man was striking with the maul at a wedge in a log, the other, stooping to take another wedge, received the full force of the blow from the maul, inflicting frightful injuries. It is reported that the skull is fractured, and that his recovery is doubtful.

LAST Sunday afternoon two young ladies named Jane and Alice Lewis, aged respectively 17 and 15 years, daughters of Mrs. Samuel Lewis, of Ridgeway, Elk county, together with a number of men, were out riding above Eagle Valley dam in a flat boat, when the row lock broke off, rendering the boat unmanageable, which finally capsized, precipitating the party into the water. All managed to get safely to land except the elder of the two sisters, who was carried over the dam and drowned. The body lay in the water until Tuesday morning, when it was found.

THE ghost at the Uniontown jail continues his nocturnal antics. The *Standard* says of his last appearance. "One night last week officers Beggs and Martin took a prisoner to jail, and while the Sheriff was unlocking the cells the ghost reappeared in a more hideous form than ever. The noise was so terrible as to make the hair of men, were out riding above Eagle Valley dam in a flat boat, when the row lock broke off, rendering the boat unmanageable, which finally capsized, precipitating the party into the water. All managed to get safely to land except the elder of the two sisters, who was carried over the dam and drowned. The body lay in the water until Tuesday morning, when it was found.

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WILLIAM PROCTOR, a mulatto, about nineteen years old, who committed an indecent assault upon and violated the person of a little white girl, named Margaret Clemens, aged twelve years, in Washington county, in October last, was arrested on Friday last and committed to jail. The Washington *Reporter* says the people in the neighborhood were terribly incensed against the rascal at the time he committed the crime, and, doubtless, if their efforts to catch him had been rewarded, summary punishment would have been meted out to him. The parents of the little girl are respectable white people, living in the vicinity of West Middletown, and were shocked beyond measure at the atrocious conduct of the monster. The act was evidently premeditated, from the fact that Proctor went to the house of Mr. Samuel Wilson, where the child was living, and told her that her parents sent him to tell her to come home. In obedience to the summons, she soon after started, and on her way was waylaid at a secluded point by him, where he accomplished the foul deed. Doubtless, when the case is tried, the villain will be placed where he will have ample time to reflect on his villainy.

OHIO ITEMS.

GEORGE MAINS, who lived near Newport, Vermillion county, was kicked and trampled to death last Saturday by a vicious jack.

JACOB BOWMAN, of Hagerstown, Wayne county, while at work shingling the roof of a porch, fell to the ground and sustained injuries from which he died.

A LITTLE girl was tossed on the horns of a cow at Muncle, a few days ago, but escaped serious injury by reason of the fact that the horn of the animal passed up her sleeve.

ON the 9th of May Mr. and Mrs. Bowman, near the vicinity of Gettsburg, Ohio, were both struck by lightning, instantly killing Mrs. Bowman and seriously injuring Mr. Bowman, but there is some hope of his recovery. They were gathering garden truck out on the approaching storm.

CAPT. James Wormington, of Wayne township, Columbia county, and probably the oldest man in the State, died sudenly at noon on Tuesday last. He was born on the 21st of September, 1770, and was therefore nearly 103 years of age at the time of his death.

ON Friday morning, the 9th inst., Samuel F. Peterson, of Springfield township, Jefferson county, committed suicide by hanging in the stable on the premises. Peterson was a young man between twenty-five and thirty years of age, an industrious and well-to-do farmer, the only support of his widowed mother, the two living together.

THE Ohio Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows met at Zanesville on Tuesday and was called to order at 10 A. M. by the Grand Master, William H. Sly. Prayer was offered by the Grand Chaplain, after which the roll was called. The Grand Master announced the following nominations, which were confirmed: W. G. Marshal, A. K. Williamson, No. 118; W. G. Cond., B. F. Cunningham, No. 31; W. G. G., C. G. Manning, No. 176.

A WELL authenticated case of filial devotion comes to us from Warren county, in the vicinity of Red Lion. One day last week a lady of ninety-three years of age was taken by her son as a burden, too grievous for him, his home and his farm to bear, and dutifully depos

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 1873.

Bonds at Frankfort 98¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 40¼f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 117¾@117¾.

THE Ohio Republicans meet to-day in State Convention, to select candidates. The Convention will be held at Columbus.

THE Cleveland *Leader* comes to us clothed anew, if a new fit out of type will bear that descriptive term. It presents a clear, bright face, and a handsome appearance generally. The *Leader* is an excellent paper.

THE *Dispatch*, we are gratified to notice, "gnaws its file" with commendable energy. Suppose it join forces with the *Post*, and give us a few statistics relative to the Irish rebellion, as proof that the Democracy favored the abolition of slavery.

WE have received a pamphlet from D. D. Cone, Esq., containing the correspondence of the United Press Association, of Washington, D. C. This treats specially of American labor, and cognate subjects. As a brief, yet clear and explicit presentation of the value of Protection to American Industry, we have met with nothing that pleases us more.

EX SECRETARY WELLES is announced as having in preparation a reply to Charles Francis Adams' oration on Seward, the object being to defend the memory of Lincoln, and to properly distribute the credit for several important movements and lines of policy, among the members of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet. Mr. Welles has at the care to keep a diary, which, like Oakes Ames' memorandum book, has things in it that certain persons do not desire to have published.

PREPARATIONS for the proper observance of Decoration Day are being made by the members of the G. A. R., and it is altogether probable that if the display be not so gorgeous as upon some former occasions, it will be quite as general, and of that quieter character, that is, perhaps, more in keeping with the sacred memories of the time. In our sister city, Allegheny, the interest seems to be unusual, and Chief Marshal Blakely, under whose supervision the services will be conducted, makes some tender and timely suggestions, calling for its observance by all the people, old and young, which, we hope, will be responded to in the same spirit of patriotic reverence as that in which they are made.

THE Baltimore *Gazette* has fulfilled a promise made several weeks since, by changing to a quarto form. With new type, a neat and tasteful head, and a very tasteful arrangement of matter, it makes a very fine showing. The *Gazette* announces its politics as "Democratic Conservative," and, whatever this may be, has, undoubtedly the ability to fairly advocate and defend it. Its make-up differs slightly from that of New York quartos, and is an improvement, in this, at least, that advertisers have an even showing. The quarto is, in many respects, an excellent form for a newspaper, but it has never seemed popular in Pittsburgh. We congratulate the *Gazette* on the taste it displays, and wish it abundant prosperity.

AS AN eastern journal expresses it, "the cord is tightening" around the Papal power. We adverted, a short time since, to a bill, pending before the Italian Parliament, to still further limit the influence of the Church and clergy. On Saturday last it passed the chamber of Deputies, and abolishes religious bodies in Rome. This blow strikes at the spiritual power of the Pope, other laws having been enacted to seize church property, and in various ways to limit his temporal power. The most significant feature of the voting was, that while in no less but thirteen deputies opposed to the bill abolishing the religious bodies, one hundred and ninety three voted against granting the Pope 400,000 livre for the maintenance of generals of orders. It really looks as though the Catholic Church were destined to receive its heaviest blows in Italy, so long the seat of its power.

PUNISHMENT IN SCHOOLS.

We think it time the attention of the school authorities be earnestly directed to a growing evil in our midst,—that of corporal punishment in our public schools. Our attention has been drawn to a number of instances of late, where principals of ward schools have punished children with brutal severity. It will be remembered that there was a case before one of the Courts, not very long since, in which a principal was charged with whipping a little girl severely. We know of another where the principal was called on to resign, because of his conduct in this particular; and we hear of other instances where the limits of propriety have not been observed. Not to particularize closely, we may say that enough cases have come to our notice for us to state that in some of our ward schools in this city, the rod is used to excess, and that in a number of instances, children have been brutally beaten for trifling violations of the rules laid down. In the name of humanity, we demand that the Central Board shall take cognizance of this subject, and establish regulations that will prevent the continuance of a custom that is recognized as barbarous. If nothing more is done, we urge that a limit be placed on Principals, and that the use of the rod shall be proscribed, except in extreme cases.

The abstract question of corporal punishment has been very fully discussed, and in a number of large cities, has been entirely discarded. In several of the countries of Europe corporal punishment in schools is prohibited. England, we believe being the only country where no restrictions are imposed on teachers. In countries celebrated for their progressive tendencies in educational matters,—Germany for example,—corporal punishment in schools is absolutely prohibited. In several of the eastern States, there are State laws, prohibiting the use of the rod in the government of schools; and we think this is the case in two or three States west of us. These facts carry with them a great weight of argument. They show that the tendency of enlightenment and culture, is against this practice of using brute force in controlling and governing children. If there were no other argument, the facts above given serve to show, that the use of moral influence has the recommendation of the most enlightened States and Nations. Our public schools have had too much money spent upon them, in providing buildings and appliances of the most advanced description, to be thus deteriorated in their management. It is a well established fact, that moral influences are, as a rule, sufficient for the government of children, and that it is rarely the case that the rod need be applied. Yet, here, it is frequently done, in some of our schools.

The apparent necessity for the use of force, in governing children, depends more on the teacher and principal than upon the child. As our schools are graded, and where teachers have a comparatively small number of children in their care, there can be no doubt that where a person is fit to teach at all, they are able to govern by purely moral means. Children are keen to read the character and temper of those who have them in charge. If a teacher is kind, but firm, they know it, and as a rule, will respect the authority claimed, and will yield a willing obedience. But where the teacher is peulant, of unequal and uncontrolled temper, and possessed, at best, of little moral force, unreliable in the exercise of authority, at times punishing for trifling faults, and at other times condoning more important offences, the discipline of the room will be undermined, and eventually destroyed. And where a principal partakes of the same qualities,—is impatient, partial, and violent, permitting his temper to be aroused and inflicting, at times, severe and arbitrary punishments, the effect will be, to destroy the discipline of an entire school. For children know as well when they are improperly punished, as they do that such punishment is administered in a wrong and violent spirit. We strongly incline to the opinion that in almost every case where the whip is used, there is an utter absence of necessity for it. A Principal who can so perfectly command his own temper, as to impress a child that punishment is administered only because of the necessity of the case, and that it is done in a kind, but just spirit, generally has enough moral power to control a child by moral influences. And if he has not such control over himself, he ought not to be placed in charge of children at all.

The ability of a person to govern a school, should be as carefully inquired into and made as prominent a part of the examination as mere technical requirements. Were such a course adopted, and teachers given to know that importance is attached to this quality, they would be careful to control themselves accordingly. But this very important consideration is quite generally overlooked. Hence, those who are possessed of a petty, tyrannical spirit, gratify their unhappy propensities by punishing the children. When we remember how like produces like, and that a series of outrages, or petty tyrannies, tend to inflame the anger of the children, we can readily see what incalculable injury may be wrought, the effects of which will be felt and seen in some cases, through life. It is really more important that right principles and noble impulses be given the children, than that they be finely educated. Yet the very quality in the teacher that is most important, is left out of thought, in the examinations. Superintendent Luckey has much power in his hands in this particular, and should exercise it wisely.

If there were no objection to the use of corporal punishment, because of the excesses which we know to have been practiced, there would still be this general objection, that it familiarizes children with what is, in all instances, brutal in some degree. The example of corporal punishment, even in a mild form, ought, if possible, to be avoided. We have heard of an instance, however, in one of our city schools, where the children were terror-stricken at the severity displayed, and the school demoralized, for days, by this one exhibition. We submit that such scenes cannot possibly transpire without doing lasting injury to the children. Familiarity with brutality tends to make persons brutal; and of all others, those who are yet young are most apt to be impressed by such scenes. We submit that this subject should receive the earnest attention of those who have charge of our schools. If the local boards will take action, they may readily stop it; if not, we commend the subject to the Central Board. In what we have said, we do not mean to intimate that this evil of corporal punishment prevails in all the wards. There are local boards that will not permit it; and our information is to the effect that the schools, where it is not practiced, are better governed than those in which corporal punishment is considered of absolute importance. *There is no school where it is needed if capable teachers and principals are employed.*

THE NEW SCHOOLMASTER.

The *Post* does wisely to apologize for the bit of vapid history it indulges relative to the organization of the Government and to the Missouri compromise. It may also apologize to its readers for giving up so much space to a recital of history, which it fails to make the least use of. We will exercise forbearance and benevolence toward our muddle-minded cotemporary, and remind it that the point at issue was whether the Democratic party sought to nationalize slavery. We claimed that the difference between it and the Republican party was simply that the latter recognized slavery merely as a State institution, while the former sought to nationalize it. Our readers will remember the proofs offered in support of this view. For the benefit of the *Post*, and to relieve its unfortunate confusion of mind, we will restate these in brief. I. Eminent lawyers and jurists, Chase, Seward, Sumner, and others, held that slavery was local, and that the clause of the National Constitution, requiring the rendition of fugitives, only applied to such as escaped from one of the thirteen original States. In 1837, Mr. Chase defended James G. Birney, prosecuted for harboring a fugitive slave. In his argument before the Supreme Court of Ohio, he maintained that slavery was local and dependent on State law for existence and continuance, and that the person alleged to have been harbored having been brought within the territorial limits of Ohio, by her master, was consequently free. In the case of Van Zandt, in 1847, he argued that it was the clear understanding of the framers of the Constitution, that slavery was to be left to the States, without sanction or support from the National Constitution. He proclaimed that the action of the Baltimore Convention of the Democratic party, in 1852, at which Pierce was nominated for the Presidency, and which Convention approved the compromise of 1850, and denounced the further discussion of slavery, was a commitment of that party to the nationalization of slavery. It was because of this, that anti-slavery Democrats abandoned the party. 2. We stated that the Nebraska-Kansas bill, in 1854, and the support given by the Democratic party to the Lecompton Constitution, embodied the commitment of that party, beyond all peradventure, to the doctrine of the nationalization of slavery. These facts of history are so palpable as not to need argument. As against this, we claimed that the Republican party maintained that slavery was a State institution, and as such had no privileges in the territories, and, because of its immorality, it had no right of expansion. This was the simple issue that brought on the war. We have thus explicitly, and in detail stated a few points, to which we referred in general terms before, presuming that the *Post* was familiar with them, so far as their history was concerned. The care and precision with which it refers to Washington, and the votes on the admission of Missouri, shows us that it really does not know what it is talking about. As it betrays an ambition, very general among children, to play school-master, we suggest that a few dates and historical items relative to the Alchenese and Khivan wars will be in place and help in fortifying its position. We also take the liberty of inquiring of the *Post* if it really knows what it is trying to prove?

POLITICAL NOTES.

THE Boston *Transcript* thinks the beer question will prove quite a stimulating topic in the next political campaign in Massachusetts.

TREASURER SPINNER, in acknowledging a remittance from Congressman Cotton, of Iowa, remarks that the bonds forwarded gained $43 in the whole on the sale.

CANDIDATES for the Chief-Justiceship are multiplying rapidly. The most recent are Caleb Cushing, Judge Black, Wm. S. Groesbeck, Edward Pierrepont and Lyman Trumbull.

SAYS the St. Louis *Democrat*: "The per cent. of the honest Congressmen is so small that we feel impelled to devote a paragraph to every one we find wrongfully represented. We regret that it doesn't take much space to go through the list."

THE New York *Sun* says that the opinion is beginning to be expressed by intelligent politicians that in his recent oration upon Mr. Seward, Mr. Charles Francis Adams has finally drawn himself out of the "errowd" of probable candidates for President.

THE official canvass of the spring election in Michigan, shows that the total number of votes cast for Chief Justice was but 140,870, against an aggregate vote last fall upon President of 221,608. The majority for Mr. Walker, the Republican candidate for Regent of the University, over his Democratic competitor, Mr. Doty, is about 27,000. Grant's majority last fall was 60,000.

Decay of the English Nobility.

The rapid decay of the English nobility is remarkable. Since Mr. Gladstone became Minister, in 1868, he has added to the list of hereditary Peerages no less than 30, of whom two have already become extinct. The persons elevated by him to the Peerage were eminent Judges, distinguished diplomats, and officers who had long and honorably served in the civil service. In 1830, the House of Lords contained 353 Peers; since then 218 have been added, and of these latter creations, only 193 now exist. The present nobility consists of Peerages created as follows: In the reigns of the Plantagenets, 14; in that of the Tudors, 11; by the Stuarts, 46; of George I. and II., 26; of George III., 151; of George IV., 42; of William IV., 41; and of Queen Victoria, 89. Total, 400. The number of Peerages created during this extended period of time was very great. In the reign of George IV., there were no less than 100 Peerages created, of which 27 have become extinct. The extinction of these hereditary titles is the more remarkable because the honors cannot be resigned, and can only cease by a failure of succession. It should, however, be explained that Peerages are sometimes created only for the life of the first Lord, and others with succession only to heirs male. Nevertheless, the running out of these noble families of England is extraordinary enough to attract general attention and comment in Europe.

Postal Cards

The French have many a joke at their postal card system that is lost here. Even *Punch* immortalized that young man who delayed his board bill several months by dropping himself notes at his boarding house from his friend Prince Albert, which the landlady religiously read. There is a joke from Paris on that: "Garçon, the concierge. Mr. Pindhommne enters this house, and asks the concierge, "Any letters?" "Oh yes, monsieur," answers the concierge contemptuously, handing him two postal cards, but they are not VERY *interesting*." Another: A gallant enters. A concierge hands a card on which is written, in a feminine hand, "I will wait for you at 8 o'clock at the opera." The concierge gravely remarked: "You have but little time." It reminds one of that old joke of Swift's. He sent a letter by an inquisitive servant. He wrote as a postscript, "N. B. You may send a verbal answer by the bearer, as he is a careful man, and will be sure to read this letter before he delivers it." It would have been a study to have seen that man's face when he came to those lines.

MONSIGNOR MISMILLOD, the Archbishop recently expelled from Switzerland, has settled at Ferney, France, in the former residence of Mme. Denis, the celebrated niece of Voltaire. He is said to have written to the Pope this comment on his late and present places of labor: "Your Holiness sent me to Calvin; Calvin sent me to Voltaire; I hope to inter them both."

VARIOUS ITEMS.

THE relief fund for the widows and orphans, by the Drummond Colliery calamity, reaches two thousand and ninety-four dollars.

A DISPATCH from St. Petersburg says there is no truth in the report that Khiva has been taken and the Khan made a prisoner.

HARVEY'S oil cloth factory in Brooklyn was burned on Tuesday morning. Twelve of the workmen were discharged on Monday.

A MISSISSIPPI quack is making a fortune by selling to the negroes a nostrum which he warrants to turn their wool into long, straight hair.

NEWS from all parts of Missouri, Southern Illinois, Kansas and Iowa predicts a large and excellent wheat crop, but short crops of corn and oats.

A YOUNG gentleman was upset from a rowing boat in the Clyde recently, and was rescued by two young ladies, who pulled to the spot and hauled him into their boat.

HOW to get rid of the Modocs.—Run a New York horse railroad through the lava beds. The pick-pockets would clean them out in double-quick time.—*N. Y. Herald.*

A WASHINGTON doctor asserts that "bald-headed men die young." He probably confounds cause and effect, and means that those who dye young are apt to become bald.

THERE is much anxiety in St. Petersburg concerning the ultimate success of the expedition against Khiva. Two of the columns have been delayed by heavy snow storms.

DELAVAN, ILL., is perturbed. Its trans-pires that a number of sheep and hogs eaten up there last week had been previously bitten by a mad dog. Every man is watching to see if his neighbor has commenced getting the hydrophobia.

WILLIAM H. HASSBOUCK, committed to the Inebriate Asylum, at Binghampton, has sued out a writ of habeas corpus, on the ground that the law on which he is held is unconstitutional, because it deprives him of his liberty without a trial by jury.

IN THE latest intelligence from Peru is a brief statement to the effect that of 8,024 coolies shipped from Macao to Peru during the past twelve years, 3,227 perished from shipwreck, and five per cent. of the whole from suicide or sickness.

IT is stated on high chemical authority that the last gill of milk drawn from a cow is sixteen times richer in cream than the first portion yielded. This, as we know of it in city life, is probably the "gill" which Jack is said to have taken to get a pail of water.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL NICOLAY has arrived in St. Louis for the purpose of putting Captain John Magwyer in possession of seven blocks in the northern part of the city which have just been recovered through the Supreme Court from the Tyler heirs. The property is of immense value.

THERE are eight kinds of kisses mentioned in the Scripture. The kiss of salutation (I Sam. xx, 41); of valediction (Ruth i, 9); of reconciliation (II Sam. xiv, 33); of submission (Ps. ii, 12); of approbation (Prov. xxiv, 26); of treachery (Matt. xxiv, 49); of affection (Gen. xxix, 13); of holy charity (I Thess. v, 26).

THE Westminster *Review* contrasts the salaries of scientific laborers in England with those of men in other departments of Public life, showing that Faraday has but only two or three hundred pounds a year from the Government, while a Field Marshal received £4,400; a Bishop of London has £10,000, and an Archbishop of Canterbury gets £15,000.

THE average salary of the sixty-one thousand Protestant clergymen in the United States is computed at $700 annually. Probably more than one-third of the whole receive not more than $500. According to Commissioner Wells' report, a trained artisan receives for three hundred and thirteen working days an average of $4 per day, or $1,250 annually, almost double the payment of the clergy.

A SPECIAL dispatch from Austin, Texas, says that the grasshoppers in innumerable numbers have made their appearance in that State, and are laying waste all vegetation. In some localities they have entirely destroyed the corn, consuming it down to a level with the ground. They seem to be moving northward, and it is feared that Missouri, Illinois, Kansas and Nebraska, will be visited.

THE New York *Times* publishes what it calls a rumor now in circulation that a stockholder in the Pacific Mail Company is about to make an application for the appointment of a receiver for that company, on the ground that the funds of the company are being recklessly squandered in stock speculations, and because he believes that the only way to stop these operations, is to throw the company into bankruptcy.

A GREAT struggle is said to be prevailing in Shamokin, Pennsylvania, for the possession of over ten thousand acres of land in the anthracite coal regions, valued at twenty millions of dollars. One party has burned three houses which the other side erected, and retaliation is now threatened. O. H. Wheeler, of New York, represents one side and the Reading Railroad the other.

IN an account recently settled in the Probate Court of Bangor, the following were the items for funeral charges: For a grave, $3.00; per mit to bury, $4.00; boards, $8.00; twelve pounds cement, $1.80; 120 bricks, $1.50; funeral service in Masonic Lodge, $3.00; sundry small expenses, $1.40; total, $16.200. As the amount of the bill was paid in full in the current of that nation, it was in Bangor reduced to Federal currency, and amounted to $63.

A YOUNG girl in Blain (Brittany) states that she was lately visited by the Virgin, who told her that "blood should come from her hands and feet like from the Saviour's." A French paper gravely asserts that blood oozes from the girl's hands and that she dies and goes to heaven for a few hours, after which she comes to life again. A medical examination ordered by the Bishop showed that the blood was drawn by leeches, and that the apparent death was a sham.

OREGON has turned out another poet, who bears the pretty name of Stephen Mabell. Here is a specimen of his verse:

Behind the pines had sunk the sun,
Darkness lay o'er Oregon;
When on the banks of the Willamette
A youth was seen to set and set,
And set and set he gazed the moon
A wild, yet sweet, pathetic tune—
"They're going to build. I feel it yet,
A bridge across the Willamette."

AN English correspondent gives a graphic account of the late demonstration in favor of Manhood Suffrage, made on Newcastle Moor by 60,000 coal workers. To say that 200,000 took part in the day's proceedings, that short brass bands were in the line of march, and that more than thirty special trains were required on the railways, only faintly pictures the great features of the occasion. The demonstration was orderly, peaceful and manly. Better still, the employers and authorities gave countenance and sympathy to the great affair; and the result was that the vast army of laborers proved conclusively that their purpose is not disorder.

A WRITER in *Scribner* gives the April gives an account of the singular hardihood of the bat. "Having caught a bat in my bedroom, and being anxious to preserve it without injury, I got some spirits of wine and put in a glass for about two hours, until I thought it was dead; I afterward wrapped it up in a handkerchief and put in a box in the drawer. Being called away from home the next day, and not returning until away for three weeks, when I came back I went to the drawer, expecting to find the animal decayed, when, on opening the handkerchief, out flew the bat, as well as when I first caught it." This phenomenon needs to be explained.

SOME intensely interesting statistics concerning the girl graduates of the Portland, Me., High School, are given by the local papers: The oldest member of the class is 19 years of age; the youngest is 15; the average is 17. The tallest is 5 feet 7 5-8 inches; the shortest is exactly five feet; the average height is 5 feet 3¾. There is only one curly-haired girl in the class. Brown in all shades is the prevailing color of the hair, seven only having light locks. The greatest length of tresses is 40 inches; the shortest, 7 inches; the average, 22 inches. The smallest glove worn is 5½; the largest is 6¾. The smallest boot worn is No. 1; the average is 3¼. The heaviest weight is 160; the lightest, 96; the average, 116.

THE Bombay *Gazette* states that the barbarous custom of determining the guilt or innocence of a person by means of a fiery ordeal is still practiced in Goodeypoore. The rao of Kurapore the other day caused a person of the cultivator caste, who was suspected to be in a league with a dacoit, to prove his innocence by holding a red-hot plowshare in both hands, after four or five pepul leaves tied over with thread had been placed in them. According to the ceremony he had to repeat the following words with his face toward the sun: "Upon sun-god, if I am actually guilty of the crime punish me; if not, let me escape unscathed from the ordeal." The native paper which is responsible for the above states that the person subjected to the ordeal suffered no injury.

POUNDING as a persuasive has had a fair trial in St. Joseph, Mo. Less than two months ago, Harrington, lawyer and widower, married Mrs. Sallie Van Horn, widow, whose deceased husband's life was insured for $5,000. Recently Harrington bargained to sell his wife's house and lot for $2,800, and asked her to sign the deed, which she declined to do. Though she was sick at the time, he had recourse to muscular blandishments, and she was beaten and bare per last she executed the deed. If Harrington had been much of a lawyer he would have known that a conveyance thus extorted was good for nothing; but he will have an opportunity to amend. The subject, as he has been locked up for a felonious assault.

IN numbers, the two sexes are very nearly equal in the United States: Males, 19,493,565; females, 19,064,806. But the distribution is not even. The greatest excess of males is found in Idaho, 12,184 to 2,815 females; Montana, 16,771 to 3,824; Wyoming, 7,219 to 1,899, and Nevada, 42,379 to 10,172. Females are in excess in Alabama, 504,660 to 482,470; District of Columbia, 61,287 to 54,129; Georgia, 600,756 to 572,126; Louisiana, 336,345 to 328,743; Maine, 290,600 to 287,434; Maryland, 355,246 to 342,256; Massachusetts, 648,180 to 535,852; New Hampshire, 147,698 to 140,991; New Jersey, 353,665 to 353,485, and New York, 1,647,214 to 1,597,192. Virginia, Vermont Tennessee, both Carolinas, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Ohio and New Mexico show a like excess of female population. In Utah there are more males than females—28,994 to 27,690.

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PERSONAL.

MRS. PIERRE BONAPARTE'S bonnets are complimented in London papers.

GOV. SEYMOUR and lady have returned from their four months' sojourn in the South.

ALBERT GARNIER has challenged Maurice Daley to play a match game of billiards, for the championship of America and the diamond cue.

EX-JUDGE EDWARD PIERREPONT, who has declined the mission to Russia, is mentioned by a Washington special as the probable successor of Chief Justice Chase.

A MARRIAGE is arranged to take place between Mr. C. J. Bishenden, the English bass singer, and the Countess Piesse, a young French lady, well known in the musical world of Paris.

JOHN CHARLES CHRISTMAS CORDELL MOORE MACHON is a resident of Montreal, celebrated not so much on account of his eponominal profuseness as from the fact that he has never tasted water.

MR. MICHAEL REESE, a citizen of San Francisco, furnished the necessary $2000 to purchase the library of the late Dr. Francis Lieber, for presentation to the University of California.

BAYARD TAYLOR, writing from Vienna to the New York *Tribune*, says although our industry is not yet represented at the Exhibition our people are good by gentlemen concerning whose character there are and can be no reproachful rumors in Vienna.

THE Viscomte de Thonals is to marry, in Paris, a young Chinese lady, the adopted daughter of a French merchant of Canton, who has been educated in Bordeaux. The young lady is a convert to Christianity, and when baptized added Marie to her previous name of In Tse.

IT is reported that the Marquis of Bute, the wealthiest of English nobility, is to visit this country during the summer. He is chief owner in a new line of steamships to run between New York and Cardiff, in Wales, near which latter place he owns extensive coal and iron mines and works.

IT IS ANNOUNCED that Ex-Secretary of the Navy Gideon Welles, who kept a diary of all that was done in the Cabinet, will reply to Charles Francis Adams. Among other things he will be able to prove that Mr. Lincoln desired to appoint Mr. Dayton Minister to Great Britain, and was only induced to change his mind and appoint Mr. Adams by the urgent appeals of Mr. Seward.

DON COMODINI, Vicar of the Catholic Mission to Soudan, arrived at Khartoum on the 4th of May, and was very warmly received by the European community. He is accompanied by monks and nuns, and the object they have in view is the establishment of schools for boys and girls, and the propagation of the faith throughout the territory between that place and Gondokooro.

THE scandalous report concerning Chevalier Lobo, the Portuguese Minister, and his contracted tenancy of a house in Washington, is stated to have originated in a refusal on his part to be victimized by one of the extortionate landlords or landladies who abound in the national capital, and to whom members of the diplomatic corps often become an easy prey.

HON. E. B. MORGAN, finding that Auburn is so very averse to the removal thence of its Theological Seminary, makes this second proposition: that if the citizens of Auburn will raise $225,000 he will add $75,000, and thus relieve the Seminary from its life-long embarrassments, and place it on an enduring foundation in the present growing city. Here is a prospect that this offer will be accepted.

JOHN G. WHITTIER says it is hazardous to praise anything, and illustrates his theory by an item of personal experience, thus: "When a good deal younger than I am now, I addressed some laudatory lines to Henry Clay, but the newspapers soon transferred them to Thomas H. Benton, and it was even said that the Salute of Sunlyo made them do duty in the apotheosis of the prophet Joseph Smith."

A NUMBER of Catholic ladies of Geneva have presented Pere Hyacinthe with a beautiful chalice in silver, in remembrance of the first religious service performed by him in Geneva, on Easter Sunday, in the church of St. Bibiane. A magnificent bouquet, forming the federal cross, accompanied this gift, which was presented to M. Loyson by a number of children. At the same time these ladies expressed their desire that Pere Hyacinthe should reside permanently in Geneva.

THE wife of Premier Gladstone is said to be sorely lacking in self-possession and social tact, and is, in consequence, a constant thorn in the side of her political and polite husband. Recently, with the object of refreshing her liege's memory, she left in the frame of a conspicuous mirror, in her own house, a card with these words: "Don't forget, dear, to invite those horrid Smiths." Gladstone did not see the card until after the horrid Smiths had themselves inspected it to their infinite dissatisfaction.

LIEUTENANT GEORGE M. HARRIS, whose death in the lava bed camp is announced, was graduated at West Point and commissioned in 1858. He was stationed at Fort Macon during the trouble with the Lowery outlaws, and was subsequently, at his own request, transferred to Battery K, Fourth Artillery, and joined his company operating against the Modocs in January last. He was a Philadelphian by birth, and a nephew of the late Bishop M. Ivaine. He was unmarried, and aged twenty-six. The remains will be brought home for interment.

The Lungs--Consumption.
The importance of early treatment in lung diseases by some who has given the matter a special and separate attention daily, becomes more and more apparent. The cures made by Dr. Keyser, of this city, in some of the most hopeless cases of consumption, entitles him to the most distinguished consideration in that important branch of the healing art, the Doctor's recent improvements, not only in the remedies used, but in the increased facilities which he has brought into requisition, are such as afford hope to the afflicted otherordinary means had been apparently exhausted. His Lung Cure, in the language of an editor of this city is invaluable, and whilst it is curing, at the same time supports unimpaired enfeeble.
The Doctor's office is at 167 Liberty street, adjoining his Medicine Store, or at his residence, 120 Penn street. A treatise on Consumption sent free by mail whenever ordered.

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All materials used in the manufacture of MATHEWS' SODA WATER BOXES is selected from the very best materials. The Marble Boxes are of very best quality. The Syrup Tanks are all Glass or Porcelain, that the syrup may never corrode. There is no apparatus sold that is equal in any way. The Boxes are made better, put together more thoroughly, which renders them more durable in every way. In fact Mathews' Soda Water Apparatus is we guarantee the best, cheapest and far superior in every way to any others made. The new styles just received this day at the Agents' office.
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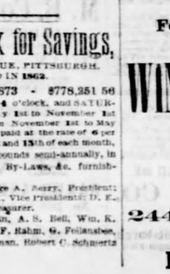
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The above are all in good condition and will be sold low.
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FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY CITY.
Plain Black Hernanis, very low.
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A specialty—extra good value.
Ladies' and Misses' New Alpaca Suits
Handsomely made and trimmed in latest Fashionable Styles.
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A large variety at low prices.
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Having decided to make a change in our firm on or before July 1st, at which time we will offer our goods in lots to suit purchasers at such an
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As must insure a ready sale. To the RETAIL TRADE we offer the cream of our stock at
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Which is equivalent to 25 per cent. profit. The stock is now very complete and embraces a splendid line of
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Shirts, Collars and Ties, Corsets, Skirts, &c.,
All of which we offer at
Immense Bargains for Cash
To close out before June 1st. We will offer "Job Lots" to
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New Ribbons, New Flowers.
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Embroidered Sets, very low.
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HOME NEWS.

SUICIDE OF AN OLD MAN.

An Aged Resident of the South Side Cuts His Throat—Testimony of his Wife and Son—Inquest and Verdict.

Last evening shortly after six o'clock, acting-Coroner Logan was notified to go to the South Side and hold an inquest on the body of Anthony Schattung, an old man who had passed the period of life allotted to man and reached the age of seventy-two years. Wearying of existence, becoming tired of battling with the world he had taken his own life—had committed suicide. Financial embarrassment is supposed to have been the cause of the act. Schattung was well known on the South Side, having resided there for twenty-three years. Up till February last he was engaged in the dairy business, but in that month he disposed of his stock. He lived near the line of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets.

The Coroner went to the house, and impaneling a jury, held an inquest. A number of witnesses were examined, but we give the testimony of but two, the most important, his wife and son. Mrs. Elizabeth Schattung being sworn, said that yesterday morning about seven o'clock she left her house to visit her son-in-law, Joseph Lanz. She remained there the entire day and returned home about half-past four o'clock in the evening. In the morning when she went away she left her husband lying sick in bed. He had been complaining for two days past, and when she left he said that he did not want her in the house as the furniture was to be sold that day. When she went away she left him alone and the front door unlocked, but when she returned she found it fastened, and she went in the back way, and in the room where her husband was left she discovered him lying on the floor. His throat was cut and life was extinct. Mrs. Schattung immediately returned to her son-in-law's house, and on the way there she met Mr. Charles Long, and informed him of what had happened.

When she returned she found her son Casper in the house and he was sent to notify the authorities. Nothing was seen by her that would indicate that any one had been in the house during her absence, of that however she did not take particular notice. Her husband she said had been acting in a rather singular manner for several days past on account of the trouble caused him by the the fact that the constables were about to sell his goods for non payment of rent. He never, however, even intimated that he had any idea of taking his life. He was very low spirited. His goods were to be sold yesterday, but the officers did not come. He had been in the habit of drinking considerably. At this point the knife with which deceased had cut his throat was shown the witness, and she identified it as one of her table knives.

Casper Schattung, a boy of fifteen years of age, and a son of deceased, was next sworn. He left home about five o'clock yesterday morning to work in Hays' coal pit. His father was in bed when he left. He was often disheartened and gloomy. Witness did not hear of his father's death until his return home about five o'clock yesterday evening, when he as horror-struck to find him lying dead upon upon the floor, with his throat cut in front of the house in which they lived. On Tuesday morning last Casper Schattung thinks his father tried to drown himself for about half past nine o'clock he came home wet through and shivering. Upon being asked by witness what was the matter he said in the river, but did not know how he got there. He thought he went down out of his head when he went down to the water. Dry clothes were put on him and he went to bed again where he had been before he went to the river. When the body was discovered the knife with which the deed had been committed was found lying on a chair beside him.

After all the evidence was taken the jury consulted for a while and rendered a verdict of death from suicide. Deceased leaves a widow and five children.

DEAD AND DECAYING.

The Body of A Missing Man Found Rotting in the Woods in Westmoreland County—Foul Play Intimated—Arrest of the Supposed Murderer.

Between three and four o'clock last Sunday afternoon, the body of David Tedrowwas found near the line of Westmoreland county, in Bullskin township, Fayette county, about a mile and a half southeast of Mt. Vernon and on Chestnut ridge. The corpse was in a horrible condition. The flesh was semi-putrid and emitted a sickening and disgusting smell. The birds had picked out the eyes, and the unfortunate man from their sockets, and the worms had gnawed away his nose. Immediately upon the discovery of the body steps were taken to hold an inquest, and the nearest magistrate was notified to do so. An inquest was immediately held it was their opinion that Tedrow had been murdered. Ever since the 20th of last March the deceased had been missing from home. Besides the peculiarly horrible and revolting situation of the dead man was found about two miles distant. There were other and more direct circumstances that not only indicated a murder, but also the probable murderer, for whom a warrant has been issued. The evidence against the neighborhood by the discovery of the body was the most intense, equalled only by the indignation that all felt and none endeavored to suppress. Mount Pleasant, Westmoreland county, which is a great distance from the scene of the murder sent quite a number of persons to view the body and the spot. A man named Wm. Kendall is suspected of having committed the murder. It appears that Tedrow left his home in Laurel Hill, Fayette county to go to a distillery in Westmoreland county. He was accompanied by Kendall. The two men quarreled on their way back it is said, and Kendall returned home unaccompanied by the man who went away with him. From that day up to Sunday last not a word was heard of Tedrow, and nothing was seen of him until his body was found decaying in the woods. His long and unaccountable absence caused inquiry to be made concerning him, and interrogatories were put to Kendall, who made several contradictory statements regarding the matter since he had parted company with deceased. There was sufficient marks on the body to show that Tedrow had been murdered. His pocket book was found not far from the spot where his remains were discovered, but it was empty, there being no money in it, although it is said that when last seen he had considerable money in his possession.

Kendall disappeared before the body of the murdered man was found, and when the news of the terrible crime startled that community he was the first man on whom suspicion rested. "A guilty conscience is its own accuser" and the residents of the vicinity thought that Kendall had fled in order to avoid probable arrest in the event of the discovery of the body. He failed to escape from all associations that would continually bring to his mind the deed he had committed. A warrant was issued for his arrest, and the officers found him at Greensburg, Pa. Word received at the Mayor's office last night was to the effect that he had been arrested at that place. Tedrow was about nineteen years old.

BURNED TO DEATH.

A Man Burned to Death at a "Teazing" Furnace at Lorenz & Wightman's Glass Works.

Coroner West last evening held an inquest on the body of Xavier Berger who was found burned to death at a "Teazing" furnace at Lorez & Wightman's glass works on Smallman, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets, Twelfth ward. It appears from the evidence adduced that about half-past five o'clock officer E. H. Warren was called into the works by some parties who stated that a man was dead inside. The deceased had been complaining for some time back of suffering from weakness, and drank quite heavily. It is supposed that he was intoxicated while at work and that while firing up he fell against the door of the "teazer" and was burned to death. Mr. Hals the boss "teazer" stated that he came up, out of the cinder pit of the furnace, about half-past five o'clock and saw the deceased leaning against the furnace and his clothing burning. He pulled him away. At the time he was in a standing posture, his face and the upper portion of his body having been partially consumed. The deceased presented a terrible appearance, his face being partly burned off and the upper portion of his head and body, presenting nothing but a charred and blackened mass. A verdict of accidental death was rendered. Berger was aged about sixty years and leaves a wife and five children. He was a native of Germany and employed as a "teazer" at Toreny & Wightman's glass works.

AQUATIC.

Henry Coulter in New York—He is Ruled Out of the Ward-Biglin Race—His Challenge to the Winner.

The latest interesting item that is engaging the attention of our sporting fraternity is the fact that the backers of Biglin in the forthcoming race between Biglin and Ward have refused to admit Henry Coulter as one of the contestants. Coulter is now in New York, and has issued a card announcing the fact of his journey all the way from Pittsburgh to join in the race, and then being ruled out. He accordingly accepts the situation and puts up $200 on a challenge to the winner, to row a five mile race at Pittsburgh or Springfield, reasonable expenses to be allowed. He fixes the time of the race about July 30.

Coulter is engaged to train the Cornell University crew for the college regatta.

It is said that Scharff, one of Pittsburgh's best oarsmen has been invited to join the new Ward crew, but has not yet signified his acceptance.

The Conventions.

Elsewhere will be found the call of the County Executive Committee authorizing Republican Primary meetings to be held Saturday, May 31st, to select delegates to attend the Conventions which are to be held June 3d. It is to be hoped that all Republican voters, who wish to secure good nominations will not forget that the work is largely the result of the Primaries, and that they will accordingly be in attendance.

Resulted Fatally.

Some two weeks ago a gardener named Benjamin Walters, at Neville Island, went down to the river to the a raft, and while in the act, he put his foot between the ropes, the raft sinking at the time, the rope tightened a round his limb, tearing it off. Shortly after he was taken with inflammation set in and he lingered until yesterday when death put an end to his sufferings.

12 Samples sent by mail for 50 cts., that retail quick for $10. R. L. Wolcott, 181 Chatham Square, N. Y. 619:y17.

See in another column, advertisement about Iowa and Nebraska Lands.

A NEW POLITICAL COMBINATION.

The Miners and Liquor Men Working in Harness—What They Propose—Awaiting the Action of the Republican Convention —Rumors Concerning the New Combination.

Politics, notwithstanding the fact that this is an "off year" or rather, perhaps, because of that, promise to be quite lively and unusually interesting; especially in a local way, are their indications of a brisk campaign. The latest development in this direction, is the rumored coalition of the Liquor men and the coal miners, and the new combination it is said is working harmoniously and effectively. A few days ago it will be remembered that announcement was made of a proposed mass convention of miners, to be held about the first week in June, ostensibly for the purpose of engaging in a general jubilee over the ratification of the new screen law. It seems however, according to well authenticated rumors that this gathering has other designs which in due time will become more generally known. The statement made by leaders in the movement is to the effect that this Convention will be held immediately after the Republican County Convention, and that the proceedings at the Miner's meeting will take shape in a material degree, from the action of the Republican conclave. The miners in other words, propose to "take a look at the ticket" and if it does not suit them they will not support it. In case they are dissatisfied with it, they will either join the Democracy and indorse them to put up a compromise man, or they will nominate a ticket themselves.

Such, we are informed, is the Miners' programme, in which they are to be sustained by the liquor men, who, it is said, are working in harmony with them. Already the names of several candidates announced are on the "proscribed list," and some of the workers, who profess to "know all about it," are quite free in their expressions, and talk of only three already. Whether the programme is as extended as rumor says, is questionable just now, but that the miners are moving, and that a coalition is formed, seems to be pretty well established.

DEATH ON THE RAILROAD.

Another Man Killed While Walking on the Track.

Acting Coroner Logan yesterday held an inquest at Springhill station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, on the body of Joseph Snyder, a railroad laborer, who was killed by the Southern Express about twelve o'clock, noon. From the evidence adduced it appears that the deceased, with a number of other men was working about two miles the other side of Springhill station repairing track. When the Express came along the other men got from the south to the north track, but they did not see the deceased. He was caught up by the cow catcher and thrown backwards over it, his head resting in front of the boiler. No one saw him, and in this position he was carried for some distance before he was noticed for the first time, wedged in tightly in the cow catcher, dead, with his back broken and otherwise bruised, but not terribly mutilated. A verdict of "accidental death" was rendered. Snyder was a native of Germany, thirty-five years of age, single, and regarded as a very steady and sober man.

KILLED WHILE INTOXICATED.

A Drunken Man Lays Down Upon the Railroad and is Run Over.

Coroner West yesterday held an inquest at McKeesport on the body of J. F. Phillips, who was killed the night previous by the train known as the Brinton freight. It appears that the deceased had got intoxicated during the day, and about eleven o'clock at night he was seen to walk on the track in a staggering condition. Shortly after this the freight train came along and ran over him. It is supposed that he laid or fell down on the track, and did not heed the immediate approach of the train, and the engineer and fireman not seeing him he was run over. He was about 45 years of age. Verdict as above stated. His body was terribly mutilated. One of his legs was found fully twenty-five feet from the body, and the other was broken in two places and cut and lacerated terribly. A verdict was rendered of accidental death. The deceased resided with his step-father in McKeesport, was twenty-three years of age, and a single man.

"GUILTY."

The postoffice case, which occupied the attention of the U. S. Court for almost an entire week, closed yesterday in a manner that was rather dramatic. The whole of Wednesday last was occupied by counsel for the defense in addressing the jury. The prisoner, Samuel Williams, it will be remembered, was arrested for opening letters and appropriating the contents while he was clerking for his uncle in the postoffice at Sharon. On Thursday the jury brought in a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was remanded to jail for sentence.

Wagons and Wheelbarrows.

We desire to do a service to any reader of the GAZETTE who would know the best place in the western country to get such articles as are extensively manufactured. Coleman Coleman & Son, on Marion avenue, Allegheny. We state in the first place, that this firm keeps on hand from 300,000 to 500,000 feet of well-seasoned oak and hickory lumber, from which, with about forty workmen, they are constantly fabricating all kinds of brick, stone, mortar, graders' and miners' wheelbarrows, and wheelbarrows for stores and for boys. Also, every style of store, office, hotel and dining room truck, and are constantly turning out spring and plain wagons in great variety; patent dump wagons for brick, &c.; and finally, their great specialty, the patent thimble-skein wagons, warranted to be of *lighter draught, better ironed and cheaper* than any other wagon now in use.

See in another column, advertisement about Iowa and Nebraska Lands.

Have you an Organ or Piano in the house? If not, then you lack one of the most useful, attractive and valuable articles with which it is possible to furnish it, which would be an attraction to home itself, furnishing amusement of a pleasing and elevating character, and which might be made the means of acquiring a pleasant and lucrative accomplishment, as well as a source of health and happiness. But these instruments have their desirable features and their undesirable. In the latter particulars and their deficiencies, but by calling at the establishment of Messrs. J. M. Leighner & Co., No. 131 Federal street, Allegheny City, you will find an assortment of Pian s and Organs, which for size, capacity and elegance are unsurpassed in either city, and who will give you such information in regard to their qualities as will save you from being disappointed by the purchase of an inferior or even worthless instrument at a high price. They rent instruments with the privilege of purchase, when all rent is allowed, or they sell for monthly payments. Do not fail to visit them at 131 Federal street, Allegheny.

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PERSONAL.

MR. ERASTUS CORNING is said to possess a modest competence of $8,000,000.

MADAME PAREPA ROSA has returned to England from Egypt with lots of chekels.

GENERAL G. B. WILLIAMS, Commissioner from Japan, was recently married in Paris to a young lady from California.

LINCOLN used to say that if he had a son who would paint his back behind he would maul him to death with squash.

JUDGE CHASE'S decease leaves but three of Mr. Lincoln's original Cabinet living—Messrs. Cameron, Welles and Blair.

COL. J. H. CRAFFIN, the celebrated Virginia dwarf, died on the 23d of April, in his 48th year, at his home in Bedford county.

MRS. LIVERMORE has received an offer to go West, Honorable Mrs. Hayes has entered the Presidency of the new female college in Ohio.

LIEUTENANT HOWE, U. S. A., one of the officers killed in the last battle with the Modoc Indians, was the son of Colonel M. S. Howe, of Harrodsburg, Ky.

MR. SAMUEL CRAM, an old and respected citizen of Windham, Me., cut his throat last week, being the last of four brothers, all of whom have committed suicide.

MR. HENRY FARNUM, of New Haven, has imported from Illinois four matched horses specially to draw President Grant on the occasion of his visit to that town.

MRS. SOPHRONIA LUCINDA PATCH and her son Clarence Patch, have petitioned the Superior Court of Chicago to allow them to change their family name to Lovelace.

BIRCH POMEROY, it is said, sunk not far from $250,000 in his effort to establish himself in New York. We are surprised to learn that the New York *Democrat* still lives.

THE Rev. Henry D. Moore, a Congregational clergyman of Cincinnati, formerly of Pittsburgh, has been forced by his elders to resign, because he is a Free Mason.

A DAUGHTER of M. Provost Paradel, who became a Catholic several months ago, is now about to take the veil and enter the congregation of Notre-Dame-de-Sion.

THE young Baron Hozelle de Montreuil, being about to marry the Countess de Richemont, Parisian gossippers are quite agitated. The Countess owns the famous vineyards of Braneberg.

THE Rev. Thomas Robinson, who died on Tuesday in England, was a distinguished Oriental scholar. He was Professor of Arabic at Cambridge, and has translated the Old Testament into Persian.

MM. DE BORDA and Delpit lately fought a duel in the forest of St. Germain. When M. Delpit was wounded the honor of both was satisfied, and M. de Borda, bowing his arms about his adversary's neck, embraced him enthusiastically.

REV. THOMAS DIWAR, of Aberdeen, Scotland, fell in an apoplectic attack while opening with prayer a session of the Circuit Court and died instantly. He was sixty-six years old, and seemed up to the fatal moment in good health.

REV. DR. E. H. CHAPIN, of the Fourth Universalist Society in New York, has recently been presented by his friends and admirers with a purse of $10,000; and yet he keeps on insisting that he gets his punishment as he goes along.

AN infant son of Bishop Tuttle, of Salt Lake, Utah, was fatally poisoned on Tuesday last, by having laudanum administered to him by mistake for rhubarb syrup. He was one of twins, the other being a girl, and was a little over three months old.

FRIDAY morning a touching little incident occured at the graveof the late Thaddeus Stevens, Schriver Cemetery, Lancaster, Pa., the "old Commoner," in the presence of Judge Livingston, Hon. O. J. Dickey and others. It was the planting of an English ivy vine at the foot of the monument by George Thaddeus Stevens, eight years old, sawn of Simon Stevens, of New York. The little fellow was a great favorite with the illustrious deceased.

GENERAL NEWS.

ADMIRAL WILLIAM HUGHES D'ARTH, just dead in his eighty-eighth year, was at the battle of Trafalgar.

A CINCINNATI boy, aged seven years, killed a white girl, aged four years, near Lynchburg, Va., because she refused to give him a marble.

A LARGE WOLF, which had been making serious depredations in Murray county, Vermont, for upwards of a year, was killed recently near Dalton.

THE strength of the Italian army amounts to 14,414 officers of every rank, 103,413 non commissioned officers, corporals and soldiers; in toto, 203,827 men, and 30,667 horses.

GOVERNOR Jewell has paid into the Connecticut treasury $13,340.80, collected in war claims of the United States Government, which closes the account of that State against the United States.

THE jury in the case of Eckert & Hulton, dry goods importers, of New York, against ex-Collector Schell, to recover a million dollars for duties illegally exacted, failed to agree and were discharged.

IN view of the fact that some women in Massachusetts are praying the Legislature of that State to legalize polygamy, the women of Arizona, who are few and far between, are demanding a law allowing a plurality of husbands.

THE Winnebagoes of Wisconsin, numbering about 1,000 souls, are to be removed to a reservation in the western part of Indian Territory. Some of the chiefs have gone thither to select grounds, but the mass of the Indians are averse to removing from Wisconsin.

OVER a score of cases of trichinosis have occurred lately in Bremen from eating hams imported from America. Living trichinæ were found in the interior of the specimens of meat examined, those near the surface only being killed by the process of smoking.

A MAN named Cullahan, a farmer, living near Cascade, Iowa, was engaged in breaking a young colt, and for that purpose entered the stable Thursday morning. The animal seized him with its teeth by the cheek, and literally beat his brains out against the manger, killing him instantly.

THE St. Louis *Christian Advocate* don't want any God in the Constitution. It fears that this movement, if successful, may hereafter be upleaded in favor of incorporating into the Constitution some particular form of religion such as Catholic or Protestant, or some shade of the one or the other."

APPLES are exported from the United States in large quantities, and we are the producer of a great many choice varieties which are highly esteemed in Europe. There is an item of intelligence of the receipt of ten thousand barrels of apples from Boston to England, which is an indication of the extent of the trade.

MORE than 10,000 immigrants have landed at Castle Garden, New York, during the past week, the arrivals being as follows: Sunday, 2,905; Monday, 2,413; Tuesday, 2,437; Friday, 1,403; Saturday, 1,296; total, 10,269. The greatest number in one vessel was brought on Sunday by the steamship Egypt, which carried 1,647 steerage passenge.

BRIGHAM YOUNG says he has got along with the Indians by treating them honorably. There are evidences that he has not treated a good many white people that way—notably the unfortunates who were murdered, some years ago, at Meadow Brook; but it may certainly be said that neither he nor his followers have ever been known to take a scalp.

THE superior attractions of muskrat hunting over going to school have proved too much for many Maine boys, the past season, and terrible the slaughter of the wild animals is recorded. One little boy in Readfield has shot between 200 and 300, and others in Belgrade have made large hauls. Muskrats sell at 27 cents; mink at $2; mink, $5.50; otter, $11; fisher, $10; sable, $2.50; lynx, $5.50.

A CRUEL hoax was perpetrated Sunday in the startling rumor set afloat in New York, and announced in two of the churches, that Governor DIX was dead. So widely was the rumor circulated that it required despatches from Albany, giving the minutes of the Governor's continued good health, to dispel it. The family of the Governor were for a time plunged into the deepest affliction.

SOME sewing silk, in the manufacture of which a new substance has been introduced to give them weight and lustre, took fire spontaneously in a drawer in a dry goods store in Rochdale, Pa., a few days ago. Within fifteen minutes the silk had taken fire, burned through the paper boxes and into the front of the drawer, a depth of a quarter of an inch, and for a space as large as the palm of a man's hand.

J. M. KIMBALL is fitting up the Buzzle place, in Cape Elizabeth, Me., as a trout farm. He is building three small ponds, which are *to* open into each other. He has also made artificial streams running out from and into the ponds. Here he proposes to place the fish after they are hatched. He will supply them with a pure condition for the market. His plan is to sell no fish until they are three years old. He has 25,000 fish already out of the eggs.

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A ROCHESTER man got into trouble the other day, by being an Odd Fellow. He met a Mrs. Scott in a butcher's shop, and mistaking some motion she made for a sign used in the Order of Rebecca, a woman's degree in Odd Fellowship, he went to her and offered her assistance if she needed it. She didn't seem to need it, just then, for she grew red in the face and told him to mind his own business; yea more, for she put an avenging husband on his trail, and for a man who meant so well the poor Odd Fellow fared badly.

WE are just beginning to discover the curiosities and resources of that part of this continent which was, a little while ago, marked "Unexplored Regions" on the school maps. Lieutenant Wheeler's expedition has found not only unique remains of an extinct and highly civilized people, but the rarest animals, vegetables, fossils, and other works of Nature, ever found together in so narrow a space. These treasures, with enough Indian adventure to make things interesting, seem to give a zest to life in the Colorado basin.

THE Boesel Railroad law of Ohio, empowering communities to levy taxes for the construction of railroads, has been pronounced unconstitutional by a unanimous decision of the Supreme Court of that State. The grounds of the decision are, that such taxation is not for public purposes, for which taxes can be legally and equitably levied, and that the State Legislature is forbidden by the Constitution to authorize any community to engage in this way in private enterprises, directly or indirectly.

THE Iowa *Granger* is responsible for the statement that five men were grubbing hazel-brush, etc., on the farm of Thomas Coulthrust, ten miles east of Washington, when they found a big snake den, comprising a space of about five square feet, at a depth of two feet in the ground. Six different varieties of snakes were here making their winter quarters together, viz: the blue racer, black snake, green house snake, house snake, viper, and rattlesnake. One hundred and four snakes were taken out and killed, and it is not known how many yet remained in the dens.

A HEN of an ingenious and enterprising turn of mind, belonging in Portland, has struck into an entirely new and ingeniousstyle of incubation, for the other day she laid two eggs joined together at the ends. It will puzzle any hen on the American Continent to outdo this. It has always been the ordinary and everyday custom of this Portland hen to lay double yolk eggs, quite as a matter of course, and lately in the same day she laid two complete eggs, a morning egg and an evening egg. What effect these actions have upon her general health is not stated; but a few such hens would make any farmer's fortune.

THE Californians point with just pride to the statistics of the trade and industry of their State during the past year. Twenty-five millions of bushels of wheat were produced thereand 11,780,000 bushels of wheat and flour exported. The gold and silver mines yielded $80,000,000, and the Branch Mint coined $16,380,000. Exclusive of the large foreign trade transacted indirectly the imports of the year were $40,000, and the exports $24,000,000. The wool clip was 25,000,000 pounds; the mining stock sales, $189,000,000, and the wine product 4,000,000,000, gallons. Besides these, we are reminded that the gold and silver exports of the past sixteen years were $656,000,000.

THE actual washing away of a cemetery with all its sepulchered inmates, is a grim circumstance which doesn't happen every day, but which has just occurred sixteen miles below Little Rock, Ark. The place was known as the Perkins Cemetery, and was opened in 1844. The Arkansas River being very high, the yard commenced caving gradually into the river, until finally 500 coffins were swept into the stream. When this graveyard was opened it was situated 900 yards from the river, but each succeeding rise has washed more and more of the bank away. About thirty-five of the bodies have been recovered. The thing naturally created great excitement.

RAYMOND was the son of a small farmer, and in his early youth supported himself by teaching a district school. Bennett, arriving in this country friendless and penniless, also earned his bread in Halifax by teaching. In his first struggles, Greeley was likewise a teacher, in the rustic regions of Vermont, as James Brooks was at 16, in the rural districts of Maine. So the members of the quartette all had some experience in school teaching before they found their vocation in journalism. Thurlow Weed was as much self-made as any of them, and at the outset of his career was a cabin boy on the Hudson river, but soon found his way to a printing office by the irresistible law of his destiny.

ONE of those calm and tranquil ladies, who are so successful as travelers, lately rushed up to a train on the point of leaving a London station, and with one foot on the step, frantically called for a porter to tell her whether that was the train she wanted or not. A very elderly bachelor, perceiving the stranger's dilemma, obligingly took the sleeping infant she carried, in order that she might the more easily enter the carriage. At that moment the train started, and a porter appeared just in time to drag away the unconscious lady from her dangerous struggle to get into the moving car. Awful were her feelings, but worse were those of the elderly bachelor, who was a stout person in spectacles, and who in vain attempted to stifle the wild howls of the frightened child by dandling it, amid the laughs of his companions in the carriage. The little creature was deposited at the next station, and the horrified old gentleman sank back almost fainting in his seat, wiping beads of agony from his scarlet visage.

THE Supreme Court of Tennessee has recently made a decision which would not have been rendered a dozen years ago in that State. Two colored men claimed to be heirs of one John Garner. The claim was resisted on the ground that the parents had been slaves, who were incapable of making a contract at the time of marriage, and that their marriage was therefore unlawful. The highest Court in Kentucky had taken this ground in two cases, holding that no legal rights could be acquired by a marriage between slaves or by their offspring. Judge Reese, of Tennessee, refuses to be governed by the precedents cited, because he thinks that such a doctrine is opposed to natural justice and sound morality. The statutes of Tennessee were formerly construed to refer to white people only, but Judge Read maintains that the marriage of slaves was still valid under the statutes, and that consequently their offspring must be regarded as legitimate, whether born in slavery or subsequent to their emancipation.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, WEDNESDAY, May 14, 1873.

CATTLE.

With apparently a diminished supply and an improvement in the demand, there is a decidedly better feeling; and the market may be quoted firm at an advance of ¼ to ½ of a cent, as compared with the close of last week. In addition to an average demand for shipment to New York and Philadelphia, there is an unusually large number of transient, or, as they are generally denominated by drovers, country buyers in attendance, and this was not without its effect in stiffening up the market; it is true, these country buyers, as they are termed, do not buy very largely, but in the aggregate, they have taken a good many cattle this week, and but for them trade would not have improved as much as it has, and we believe the competition, which they were means of bringing about, it is doubtful whether the advance above noted would have been established. Receipts, 96 cars; 1,920 head, mostly for shipment; cattle generally in good condition for the market. His plan is to sell no fish until they are three years old. He has 25,000 fish already out of the eggs.

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A HEN of an ingenious and enterprising turn of mind, belonging in Portland, has struck into an entirely new and ingeniousstyle of incubation, for the other day she laid two eggs joined together at the ends. It will puzzle any hen on the American Continent to outdo this. It has always been the ordinary and everyday custom of this Portland hen to lay double yolk eggs, quite as a matter of course, and lately in the same day she laid two complete eggs, a morning egg and an evening egg. What effect these actions have upon her general health is not stated; but a few such hens would make any farmer's fortune.

THE Californians point with just pride to the statistics of the trade and industry of their State during the past year. Twenty-five millions of bushels of wheat were produced thereand 11,780,000 bushels of wheat and flour exported. The gold and silver mines yielded $80,000,000, and the Branch Mint coined $16,380,000. Exclusive of the large foreign trade transacted indirectly the imports of the year were $40,000, and the exports $24,000,000. The wool clip was 25,000,000 pounds; the mining stock sales, $189,000,000, and the wine product 4,000,000,000, gallons. Besides these, we are reminded that the gold and silver exports of the past sixteen years were $656,000,000.

THE actual washing away of a cemetery with all its sepulchered inmates, is a grim circumstance which doesn't happen every day, but which has just occurred sixteen miles below Little Rock, Ark. The place was known as the Perkins Cemetery, and was opened in 1844. The Arkansas River being very high, the yard commenced caving gradually into the river, until finally 500 coffins were swept into the stream. When this graveyard was opened it was situated 900 yards from the river, but each succeeding rise has washed more and more of the bank away. About thirty-five of the bodies have been recovered. The thing naturally created great excitement.

RAYMOND was the son of a small farmer, and in his early youth supported himself by teaching a district school. Bennett, arriving in this country friendless and penniless, also earned his bread in Halifax by teaching. In his first struggles, Greeley was likewise a teacher, in the rustic regions of Vermont, as James Brooks was at 16, in the rural districts of Maine. So the members of the quartette all had some experience in school teaching before they found their vocation in journalism. Thurlow Weed was as much self-made as any of them, and at the outset of his career was a cabin boy on the Hudson river, but soon found his way to a printing office by the irresistible law of his destiny.

ONE of those calm and tranquil ladies, who are so successful as travelers, lately rushed up to a train on the point of leaving a London station, and with one foot on the step, frantically called for a porter to tell her whether that was the train she wanted or not. A very elderly

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

LIVE STOCK.

NEW YORK, May 15.—Beeves; receipts to-day 82 cars or 1,230 head; market 25@50c per cwt. lower than since Monday, against 2,330 same time last week; here was the first change in prices since the close on Monday; dressed meat market is heavy; the butchers have successfully resisted a further rise of 1c; sales of common to good at 6½@7½c; extra steers and fancy cattle, 8c; coarse weak cattle, 6@6½c; Texans, 5½@6c; Illinois cattle, 6@6½c; Illinois and Indiana, 6½@7c; sales include 1,200 to 1,250 steers at 6¾@7c; 1,400 to 1,500 steers at 7@7½c; the quotations are 6¼@7½c; 1,300@1,400 do. at 6¾@7c; 1,000@1,100 do. at 6½@6¾; 1,000@1,100 do. at 6¾@7c; 1,100@1,150 do. at 6¾@7c; 1,150@1,250 do. at 6¾@7c; 1,200@1,300 do. at 6¾@7c; 1,300@1,400 do. at 6¾@7c; 1,400@1,500 do. at 6¾@7c; 1,500@1,600 do. at 6¾@7c; 1,600@1,700 do. at 6¾@7c; 1,700@1,800 do. at 6¾@7c; 1,800@1,900 do. at 6¾@7c; 1,900@2,000 do. at 6¾@7c; 2,000@2,100 do. at 6¾@7c; 2,100@2,200 do. at 6¾@7c; 2,200@2,300 do. at 6¾@7c; 2,300@2,400 do. at 6¾@7c; 2,400@2,500 do. at 6¾@7c; 2,500@2,600 do. at 6¾@7c; 2,600@2,700 do. at 6¾@7c; 2,700@2,800 do. at 6¾@7c; 2,800@2,900 do. at 6¾@7c; 2,900@3,000 do. at 6¾@7c; 3,000@3,100 do. at 6¾@7c; 3,100@3,200 do. at 6¾@7c; 3,200@3,300 do. at 6¾@7c; 3,300@3,400 do. at 6¾@7c; 3,400@3,500 do. at 6¾@7c; 3,500@3,600 do. at 6¾@7c; 3,600@3,700 do. at 6¾@7c; 3,700@3,800 do. at 6¾@7c; 3,800@3,900 do. at 6¾@7c; 3,900@4,000 do. at 6¾@7c; 4,000@4,100 do. at 6¾@7c; 4,100@4,200 do. at 6¾@7c; 4,200@4,300 do. at 6¾@7c; 4,300@4,400 do. at 6¾@7c; 4,400@4,500 do. at 6¾@7c; 4,500@4,600 do. at 6¾@7c; 4,600@4,700 do. at 6¾@7c; 4,700@4,800 do. at 6¾@7c; 4,800@4,900 do. at 6¾@7c; 4,900@5,000 do. at 6¾@7c; 5,000@5,100 do. at 6¾@7c; 5,100@5,200 do. at 6¾@7c; 5,200@5,300 do. at 6¾@7c; 5,300@5,400 do. at 6¾@7c; 5,400@5,500 do. at 6¾@7c; 5,500@5,600 do. at 6¾@7c; 5,600@5,700 do. at 6¾@7c; 5,700@5,800 do. at 6¾@7c; 5,800@5,900 do. at 6¾@7c; 5,900@6,000 do. at 6¾@7c; 6,000@6,100 do. at 6¾@7c; 6,100@6,200 do. at 6¾@7c; 6,200@6,300 do. at 6¾@7c; 6,300@6,400 do. at 6¾@7c; 6,400@6,500 do. at 6¾@7c; 6,500@6,600 do. at 6¾@7c; 6,600@6,700 do. at 6¾@7c; 6,700@6,800 do. at 6¾@7c; 6,800@6,900 do. at 6¾@7c; 6,900@7,000 do. at 6¾@7c; 7,000@7,100 do. at 6¾@7c; 7,100@7,200 do. at 6¾@7c; 7,200@7,300 do. at 6¾@7c; 7,300@7,400 do. at 6¾@7c; 7,400@7,500 do. at 6¾@7c; 7,500@7,600 do. at 6¾@7c; 7,600@7,700 do. at 6¾@7c; 7,700@7,800 do. at 6¾@7c; 7,800@7,900 do. at 6¾@7c; 7,900@8,000 do. at 6¾@7c; 8,000@8,100 do. at 6¾@7c; 8,100@8,200 do. at 6¾@7c; 8,200@8,300 do. at 6¾@7c; 8,300@8,400 do. at 6¾@7c; 8,400@8,500 do. at 6¾@7c; 8,500@8,600 do. at 6¾@7c; 8,600@8,700 do. at 6¾@7c; 8,700@8,800 do. at 6¾@7c; 8,800@8,900 do. at 6¾@7c; 8,900@9,000 do. at 6¾@7c; 9,000@9,100 do. at 6¾@7c; 9,100@9,200 do. at 6¾@7c; 9,200@9,300 do. at 6¾@7c; 9,300@9,400 do. at 6¾@7c; 9,400@9,500 do. at 6¾@7c; 9,500@9,600 do. at 6¾@7c; 9,600@9,700 do. at 6¾@7c; 9,700@9,800 do. at 6¾@7c; 9,800@9,900 do. at 6¾@7c; 9,900@10,000 do. at 6¾@7c; 10,000@10,100 do. at 6¾@7c; 10,100@10,200 do. at 6¾@7c; 10,200@10,300 do. at 6¾@7c; 10,300@10,400 do. at 6¾@7c; 10,400@10,500 do. at 6¾@7c; 10,500@10,600 do. at 6¾@7c; 10,600@10,700 do. at 6¾@7c; 10,700@10,800 do. at 6¾@7c; 10,800@10,900 do. at 6¾@7c; 10,900@11,000 do. at 6¾@7c; 11,000@11,100 do. at 6¾@7c;

FINANCIAL.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street.

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Water Loan and Penn Avenue

BONDS,

AT PAR AND INTEREST, FREE FROM TAXATION.

TRADESMENS NAT'L BANK,

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DRAFTS payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.

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SEVEN PER CENT.

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Bearing Ten (10) per cent. Interest, Payable semi-annually.

We have examined these Bonds carefully, and can recommend them as a safe and paying investment.

Persons and Investors are advised to purchase these Bonds both as a protection against loss, theft and fire, and for greater convenience in collecting the Interest.

Those who wish to reinvest Coupons and Dividends, and those who wish to increase their incomes from means already invested, in other less profitable securities, will do well to examine the merits of the above Bonds.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, May 20, 1873.

The money market continues quiet and steady, with but few changes in its leading features. The speculative paper offering worth mentioning, and in the applications for discounts, all the various branches of trade are well represented. Below we give the condition of the market east and west. Trade in local securities was moderately active, with no heavy demand for anything. In real estate the market is rather dull, considering the desirableness of the weather. The auction business is quite tame, but a number of private sales have recently been effected. We look, however, for considerable activity in real estate during the next week or two.

The following stocks were sold last evening by A. McClelland, auctioneer, at his stock sales rooms, 108 Smithfield street:

Exchange National Bank	$23 00
P. & A. Telegraph	15 50
Columbia Oil Company	12 00

George B. Hill & Co., Bankers, No. 58 Fourth avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from his telestadvices by telegraph:

	Monday.	Tuesday.
Gold	117¾	117¾
U. S. Sixes—1881—coupons.	121¼	121¼
5-20—1862	116¾	116½
5-20—1864	116¼	116¼
" 1865	117¾	117¾
" 1865 new.	118¼	118¼
" 1867.	120¼	120¼
" 1868—coupons.	118¾	118¾
10-40s.	112¾	113
10-40s—coupons.	114¾	114¼
Currency 6's.	115¾	115¾
New 5 per cents	114¾	114¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central.	100¾	100¾
Erie.	64	64
R. H. & E.	23¾	23¾
C. C. & I. C.	93¾	93¾
St. Paul	54¾	55¾
Michigan Southern	90¾	90¾
North Western, preferred	85	84¾
Rock Island.	108	108¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	87	87
Pacific Mail	45¾	46¼
Western Union Telegraph.	86	86¼
Ohio & Mississippi.	41¾	41¾
Union Pacific	30¾	30¾
Toledo & Wabash	68¾	69¼
American Express	67¾	67¾
U. S. Express	71¾	72¼
Harlem.	124¾	130¾
Panama	111¾	112
Wells Fargo & Co. Express	80	80

Messrs. Robinson Bro., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board today:

Penna. Central	54¾	54¾
Reading	57¾	57¾
United Cos. of N. J.	119¾	119¾
Oil Creek	31	31¼
Lehigh Valley	60	60
Philadelphia & Erie	25¾	25¾
Pennsylvania Allotents	53¾	53¾
Pittsburgh 3s	74	74
Allegheny Valley 7-30	94¾	94¾
Central Transportation	48	48

The Philadelphia banks again furnish a favorable report of their progress during the week ending last night. The deposits show an increase of $713,660; reserves of $158,823 and loans of $341,726. But there has been considerable loss in specie amounting to $414,158, and a slight loss in National Bank notes. Business has been quite large as reflected in the clearings, which have averaged $4,000,000 per day, and are now $693,950 higher. The demand is very moderate, both for business and speculative purposes, and all demands upon the market are readily supplied with, on the usual credits and securities. Stocks were active; sales of new city sixes at 103¾, and State sixes, second series, at 103¾. Reading railroad sold at 58; Pennsylvania at 54¾, @54¾; Pennsylvania allotments at 53¾; Lehigh Valley at 59¾; Camden and Atlantic 34; Oil Creek at 31¾, and United Companies 119¾.

The money market in Cincinnati is working easy, and the bankers are well supplied with currency. Regular depositors with the chartered banks experience no difficulty in getting good mercantile paper credited at 8@10 per cent. There is a good supply of private capital on the street, and good business paper is credited at 10 per cent. in the open market. Not strictly prime, but good names, sell at a shade higher rate. In the outside brokers' market the rate varies from 12 to 15 per cent. Money on call, 8@9 per cent. Money on mortgage, good city property, can be had at 10 per cent., one and two years' date.

At Chicago, the general verdict at the leading banks is that money is in ample supply for all in most cases, been disposed of at about former figures. Spring wheat Flour has been quite active and all grades have improved, and we notice various desirable reduction in our stock of Superfine and Choice Winter Wheat Extras. The natural advance in Winter Wheat at the West, is now fully realized to be legitimate and for permanent results, was at first supposed, and it is now very evident that farmers in the Winter Wheat States have parted with more than three quarters of their last crop, which, it will be remembered, was a very high one. The very back ward condition of the growing crop has induced greater firmness and confidence in the future. Early in the week we had quite a brisk demand for city ground Flour at improving prices, but since Wednesday the inquiry has been chiefly for Western Extras for this and next months, and considerable sales are reported at $7.25@7.35, and very Choice Shipping Extras at $7.40@7.45, the latter price for 5,000 bbls, deliverable next week. Fancy brands of Minnesota have been in active request, have improved, and did close strong at one extreme quotation. Good No. 2 and Superfine are likewise in active demand and have rapidly improved, with no Superfine offering at the close. Good No. 1 or low grades and Superfine are fairly active, and at the close are very firm, and this was true of all grades. The exports of the week are 24,000 bbls. Stocks of Flour have advanced their prices under orders from the South and West, where prices are lower and the receipts of Wheat limited. The higher prices asked check the local and shipping demand. Good Superfine and Shipping Extras are salable.—Tribune.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, May 20.—Cotton in better request; middling upland 23½c; sales of futures 7,300 bales, as follows: May 18¾@18¾c; July 18 9-16@18 5-8c; August 18 5-8@18¾c. Flour less active; fairly steady and lower; receipts 16,000 barrels; superfine western and state $5.90@6.40; common to good $7.40@8.65; good to choice $7.45@8.50; white wheat extra $8.75@10.50; extra Ohio $7.60@8.50; St. Louis $7.25@10.50. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Wheat firmer and quiet; No. 2 Chicago spring $1.40@1.45; winter spring $1.40@1.50; winter red western $1.55@1.60; amber Michigan $1.60@1.65; No 2 Milwaukee $1.53@1.56; No 2 Duluth $1.70; No 1 Winona $1.63; white Indiana $1.55. Rye scarce and lower; western 86c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn heavy and lower, with a moderate demand; receipts 40,000 bushels; new mixed western 46@47c; old 49@50c; new yellow western 48@49c; old western mixed at 50@52c; new white western 48@49c; old 52@53c; new mixed western in demand; receipts 30,000 bushels; new mixed western 46@47c; new white 46@47c; old western mixed at 50@52c; old white 52@53c. Eggs quiet and easier; western 16c. Hay and hops unchanged. Coffee strong and more active. Sugar dull and lower; fair to good refining 7¾@8¾c; Porto Rico 7¾@8¾c. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice quiet and unchanged. Petroleum dull and heavy; crude 8¾c; refined 19½c. Turpentine dull and lower at 40@40½c. Pork dull and lower; new mess $17.90@17.75 May; June $17. Beef dull and unchanged. Middles easier; city long clear 5¾c; Cumberland cut 5¾@5¾c. Lard dull and lower; in good demand and easier; steam 9 1-16@9¼c; kettle 9¾c. Butter and Cheese unchanged.

CHICAGO, May 20.—Flour: demand fair at full prices; most sales private. Wheat steady with a moderate demand 12 bushings on the way. Corn dull and unchanged; No. 1 spring, cheaper, 31 cents delivered; No. 2 do 31.33 spot; $1.32¾ May; $1.29 June. No 3 oats $1.28 cash; $1.29 May. Rye dull at $1.01. Corn unsettled and lower at 41¾@42c buyer, May; 41¾@42c buyer, June; 41¾@42c buyer, July; fair demand, but lower rates; No 2 41¾c for regular spot; 42¾c seller June; rejected 41¾c; prime 43c. Oats dull at 28¾@29c for No 2 cash; with a moderate demand; No 2 29¾c. Barley dull and prices are nominal. Clover seed dull and prices are nominal at $5.75@6.00. Timothy seed dull and unchanged. Pork dull and heavy; sales at $15.75@16.00, Whisky steady, with a fair demand at $1.00 per gallon. Lard dull and lower; sales at 9c. Bulk meats dull and lower; shoulders 5¾c; short ribs 6¾c; short clear 7¼c. Bacon dull and lower; shoulders 6¾c; short ribs 8¼c; short clear 8¾c. Hams dull and lower at 11¾@12c. Live hogs dull and lower at $3.50@4.00. Cattle dull and lower; receipts 2,000 head; shipments 1,000 head; sales at $3.00@4.00 for poor to choice. Sheep dull and lower; receipts 1,000 head; shipments 1,000 head; sales at $3.00@4.00 for poor to choice. Freights dull and unchanged.

CLEVELAND, May 20.—Wheat dull, but firm; No 1 red at $1.41; No 2 do $1.36. Corn and oats steady, firm and unchanged. Petroleum steady and unchanged.

DAWSON, May 20.—Wheat unchanged. Corn dull; 35@36c.

LIVE STOCK.

BUFFALO, May 20.—Cattle: receipts to-day 2 228; unsold 61 yesterday; 1,000 head left over; market slow; buyers are demanding 40 cents of a decline than they will pay; sales of 1,000 at $4.50@5.00; trade was a little more active; about 900 head were disposed of at $5.00@5.25; Illinois steers, 1,062 lbs, $5.50@5.75; 1,062 lbs, $5.50@5.75; 1,062 lbs, $5.50@5.75;

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

FOREIGN.

The Revolution in Panama.

ANOTHER BATTLE FOUGHT.

Meeting of the French Assembly.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The Revolution in Panama.

PANAMA, May 8.—Ex-President Carreoso arrived in Panama on the 6th from Costa Rica and the revolution has broken out afresh. The evening following the arrival of Carreoso he declared that the national troops acted treasonably by interfering in the late revolt which deposed Neira, and expressed his intention of disarming them and compelling them to leave the State.

At 2:30 P. M., on the 7th, fighting with shell and small arms commenced in the Plaza San Jose by the State troops advancing upon the national forces. After a fight of two hours the former were repulsed, ninety being captured. Both claim to have attacked for safety. The fighting was continued with slight intermission until 9 P. M., when Carreoso wished the Council to arrange a plan for peace, but they refused to interfere.

The United States steamer Pensacola arrived during the afternoon, and foreigners are protected at the American consulate by fifty men from the Pensacola and Tuscarora, while one hundred and fifty men from the same ships guard the property of the Panama Railroad.

This morning firing was reopened and continued with slight intermission until one o'clock, when a truce was agreed upon. Captains Neira and Medina, of the National forces, were killed and a Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel wounded. President Cervera is wounded. It is impossible to give the number of killed and wounded at this time. The residents who have not availed themselves of the men of war have fled the city, and are in the bushes.

President Neira, since his banishment, has issued an address to the National troops, calling upon them to maintain the dignity of the State The trouble is now over. C. L. Juan Perret, the former Prefect of Colon, has been designated Provisional President until General Neira can be recalled.

FRANCE.

Changes in the Ministry.

PARIS, May 18.—The President has appointed M. Casimer Perier as Minister of the Interior, M. Tourton as Minister of Public Worship, M. Berggrav as Minister of Public Works, and M. Waddington as Minister of Public Instruction. The other ministries are unchanged.

It is expected that on the meeting of the Assembly M. Perier will move a postponement of all debate on questions of importance until the territory is evacuated by the Germans.

The Messager De Paris thinks the President has come victorious out of the crisis, and that with a ministry formed of or resting upon the Left Centre he has nothing to fear during the recess. The monarchists are dissatisfied with the appointment of M. Perier.

At a meeting of members of the Right yesterday speeches were made appealing to the Assembly to act with energy, and rescue France from destruction. It was resolved that the first business to come before the Assembly would be a demand for an explanation of the policy of the new cabinet, that if this should prove unsatisfactory, then an effort will be made to overthrow the ministry, and, finally, that the party will not hesitate to overthrow President Thiers if he refuses to renounce his trimming policy.

The Mission to the Count de Chambord.

PARIS, May 18.—Count Sosthenes de la Rochefoucauld, who was reported to have gone on a mission to the Count de Chambord from the Legitimists and Orleanists, has returned. He had a long conference with the royal exile, but gives no indication of its result. He is authorized, however, to stamp as false and absurd a rumor that the Count complained against the Prince Imperial, the son of the late Emperor.

ITALY.

Religious Bodies Bill Approved.

ROME, May 17.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day approved the religious bodies bill by a vote of 255 against 124. Ninety-five were absent. The second clause with an amendment granting the Pope 400,000 lires annually for the maintenance of Generals of orders was adopted by a vote of 220 against 193.

Disorder in Florence.

A demonstration was made in Florence yesterday against the policy of the Ministry on the religious corporations bill. A large crowd collected and began to act in a disorderly manner, when it was dispersed by the police. Several persons were arrested.

Visitors at the Vatican.

ROME, May 18.—The Pope to-day received the French legation and a deputation of foreigners. The Pope's condition is still feeble, but the indications of improvement are satisfactory.

The Pope's Health Improving.

The health of the Pope is improving rapidly. He gave a grand reception in the Vatican to-day. A large number of pilgrims are expected to-morrow from Florence.

Disturbances Feared.

Disturbances are feared and the garrison has been reinforced.

SPAIN.

Gen. Dorregarray Congratulated.

BAYONNE, May 17.—Don Carlos has written to General Dorregarray congratulating him upon the result of the late engagement at Puente de Erault, and announcing that he will soon assume personal command of the field.

Don Carlos in Navarre.

PERPIGNAN, May 17.—A Carlist journal published here announces that Don Carlos entered Navarre on the night of the 14th inst., and took command of the army, numbering 15,000 men, with whom he is resolved to conquer or perish. It is also stated that Don Carlos has concluded a loan of 400,000,000 reals, with English bankers, and has promised to make Cabo a Field Marshal and Dorregarray a Lieutenant General.

Spanish Troops Defeated.

Intelligence has reached here of the total defeat in Aragon of the Spanish troops.

Carlists Promoted.

LONDON, May 18.—Generals Olio and Dorregarray have been promoted by Don Carlos for the victory of May 5th.

AUSTRIA.

American Interests at the Exposition.

VIENNA, May 17.—The investigation into the charges against the suspended American Commissioners has been completed and the details forwarded to Washington. The inquiry shows that the Congressional appropriation is nearly exhausted, and that thirty thousand dollars charged as being expended on the roof of a sewing machine depot, when the actual cost should not have been more than one-tenth of that sum. Other reckless expenditures have been proven, also charges of bribery. The goods are arriving rapidly, and it is expected that the American department will be ready by the 10th of June.

The Financial Crisis Coming to a Close.

VIENNA, May 16.—The indications at the close of business on the bourse yesterday were that the worst of the crisis is over.

The New U. S. Commissioner in Vienna.

VIENNA, May 16.—Jackson S. Schultz, the newly appointed Commissioner of the United States to the International Exposition, has reached this city, and had a long conference with Jay, the American Minister.

KHIVA.

The Khan Made a Prisoner.

[Special to the N. Y. Herald.]

LONDON, May 18.—A telegram from Tiflis, dated the 17th, confirms the news that Khiva was taken, and says the Khan was made a prisoner by the Russians, who have sustained only a slight loss.

LONDON, May 19.—A special to the *Daily Telegraph* from Tiflis says the Russians have taken Khiva. The Khan is a prisoner. The Russian loss is slight.

A telegram to the London *Times* from St. Petersburg states that the Russians reached the Khivan territory without a serious encounter. There is talk in St. Petersburg now of the annexation of Bakhara and Khokand as well as Khiva.

The Russian press represent that Turkey is tottering with misgovernment, and predict that the time is coming when her troubles will culminate and Russia then will be able to vindicate her interests.

WEST INDIES.

The Vomito in Cuba.

HAVANA, May 16.—The vomito is increasing. In view of the exposed condition of the passengers of the steamers Juniata and Yazoo, the consignees have asked permission to transport them to New York on the steamer leaving to-morrow.

Another Correspondent Imprisoned.

Francis H. Miller, an Irishman claiming to be an employe of the New York Custom House and a newspaper correspondent, on returning from the insurrectionary district to Manzanillo on Monday, was imprisoned, but released yesterday.

Gold Duties.

The proposition of the Government to exact half the import and export duties in gold is opposed by the merchants.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Raid by Indians.

NEW YORK, May 19.—The news from Chili is that a party of Fuegian Indians made a raid on cattle at Freshwater Bay, but were repulsed with the loss of ten killed.

Murders.

Captain Heywood, of the American ship Mary, lost at sea, was shot by a Justice of the Peace.

Mr. Hall, managing engineer of the Sunbay Mining Company, was shot by native laborers.

AFRICA.

Sir Samuel Baker on the White Nile.

KHARTOUM, May 12, *via* LONDON, May 17.—A letter was received here to-day from Sir Samuel Baker on the White Nile. He reports that all is well, that a passage through to the end was effected with great difficulty, and that he hopes that the obstructions will be entirely removed during the present summer.

HOME NEWS.

STEAMBOAT COLLISION.

Accident Last Saturday Evening in the Monongahela River—The Steamboat Exchange run Into by the Towboat Fair Play and Sunk—Heavy Loss—Full Particulars.

On Saturday evening last between five and six o'clock a collision occurred on the Monongahela river between the steamboat Exchange and the towboat Fair Play. The accident took place but a short distance above the Point. It appears that the Exchange finished loading about noon on Saturday, and towards evening she put out from the wharf preparatory to getting under way. While about in the middle of the river with the bow pointed toward the South Side she was struck amidships by a coal barge in charge of the towboat Fair Play. The steamboat was badly crushed and immediately began to fill with water and putting on a full head of steam she was run up as far as possible on the south bank of the river where she now lies, with her bow about four feet out of the water and her stern barely free from being swept by the little current there is in the river. The wheel can just be seen, being almost wholly covered by the water. Yesterday afternoon one of our reporters paid a visit to the sunken steamer and had a conversation with Captain Sam Shuman in command of it. He was found sitting on the upper deck smoking a cigar, as unconcerned and apparently as oblivious of the fact that an accident had occurred as though he had never heard of it. Captain Shuman declined to make any statement as to in regard to the affair, preferring to wait until all the facts would be elicited by the investigation that is to be held. However, an old gentleman on board of the boat who saw the accident, said that it was no wilful work, but entirely misunderstanding of signals. The Exchange was backing out from the wharf into the stream. Below her was the boat Jim Brown waiting for her to get out enough in order that she might pass which was soon done, and as she was going up the river the Fair Play was going down, and some persons on board the Jim Brown remarked that if the Fair Play did not stop she would run into the Exchange. The pilots of the colliding boats exchanged whistles, but it is thought that the pilot of the Fair Play, who first signaled to the engineer to stop the engines, became so much excited when he saw the danger of the collision that his second signal to reverse the engine and back with a full head of steam was misunderstood and instead of doing that went forward with all the steam on. The above is but the opinion of the men on the Exchange. Our reporter endeavored to see the Captain or the pilot of the Fair Play, but all efforts to get their side of the story proved unavailing, as the boat could not be found any place along the wharf. Saturday was a very windy day and the Exchange being heavily loaded with freight she was somewhat unwieldy and hard to handle. The passengers were all saved, there being about over half of them being ladies, but fortunately not a single person was injured, although the excitement and confusion occasioned by the accident was intense.

The Exchange is owned by Captain John S. Rhodes and others of this city. She commenced loading on Tuesday last and was bound for Cincinnati, Ohio, and Nashville, Tenn., with a full cargo of freight, which is valued at about $80,000. The boat was insured for $40,000, and insured to the extent of $15,000. Men were engaged all day yesterday in unloading her cargo and depositing it in coal boats alongside. The damage she has sustained cannot yet be estimated, but it is not thought that she will be by any means a total loss, Captain Shuman being of the opinion that by to-morrow night she will be ready to start. She will be towed up as far as possible on the south bank of the river where she now lies, with her bow about four feet out of the water and her stern barely free from being swept by the little current there is in the river. The wheel can just be seen, being almost wholly covered by the water. Yesterday afternoon one of our reporters paid a visit to the sunken steamer and had a conversation with Captain Sam Shuman in command of it. He was found sitting on the upper deck smoking a cigar, as unconcerned and apparently as oblivious of the fact that an accident had occurred as though he had never heard of it. Captain Shuman declined to make any statement as to in regard to the affair, preferring to wait until all the facts would be elicited by the investigation that is to be held. However, an old gentleman on board of the boat who saw the accident, said that it was no wilful work, but entirely misunderstanding of signals. The Exchange was backing out from the wharf into the stream. Below her was the boat Jim Brown waiting for her to get out enough in order that she might pass which was soon done, and as she was going up the river the Fair Play was going down, and some persons on board the Jim Brown remarked that if the Fair Play did not stop she would run into the Exchange. The pilots of the colliding boats exchanged whistles, but it is thought that the pilot of the Fair Play, who first signaled to the engineer to stop the engines, became so much excited when he saw the danger of the collision that his second signal to reverse the engine and back with a full head of steam was misunderstood and instead of doing that went forward with all the steam on. The above is but the opinion of the men on the Exchange. Our reporter endeavored to see the Captain or the pilot of the Fair Play, but all efforts to get their side of the story proved unavailing, as the boat could not be found any place along the wharf. Saturday was a very windy day and the Exchange being heavily loaded with freight she was somewhat unwieldy and hard to handle. The passengers were all saved, there being about over half of them being ladies, but fortunately not a single person was injured, although the excitement and confusion occasioned by the accident was intense.

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BIG BLAZE IN ALLEGHENY.

A Destructive Fire on Saturday Night—A Tannery, Two Slaughter Houses, An Ice House and Several Dwellings Totally Destroyed—Other Damages—Scarcity of Water—The Losses and Insurance.

On Saturday evening about twenty minutes past six o'clock, Allegheny was visited by a fire which destroyed about sixty thousand dollars worth of property in a very short space of time. The alarm was rung from box 62, on Spring Garden avenue, Seventh ward, and was occasioned by a fire breaking out in the tannery of Messrs. Kiefer & Herchenroether, No. 356. The Fire Department were promptly on hand and set actively to work in a very short space of time, but they found their efforts fruitless, for the street is supplied with only a four inch water main, which would not force enough water for the working of one engine. The firemen, however, laid a hose clear to Troy Hill, and also got a hose into Butcher's Run, but all their efforts proved futile, for the very combustible nature of the tannery, and being a frame building, it soon was one mass of flame, defying all subjugation until its fury was spent in finding no more fuel to feed upon. From the tannery the fire spread to the residence of Mr. Hummel which is owned by Mr. Kiefer owned the tannery proprietors. This was also totally destroyed. The fire also consumed the slaughter house, stable, stock and two story brick dwelling of Mr. John Rambauch, Sr., and on the same side of the street. The one-story brick dwelling belonging to Mrs. H. Fried and occupied by J. Bambauch, Jr., was considerably damaged. The heat of the fire was so intense that for a time her on the opposite side of the street, where the two-story frame dwelling and frame stable and its contents, owned and occu ied by Mr. John Wickline were totally destroyed. The residence of Mrs. Sophie Zoller, a two story brick, was damaged by the heat in breaking of windows and the partial burning of the roof. Mrs. Zoller also owned a two story slaughter house, ice house, stable, smoke house and stock, which were all considerably damaged by fire and water. The residence of Mr. Conrad Wiegand, the engineer of the tannery, was totally destroyed. It was a two story frame. This was all the property destroyed. The fire created an immense excitement in Allegheny, as the reflection of the flames could be seen a long distance away from the fire and in almost every part of the city.

The following are the estimated losses and insurance: Messrs. Kiefer and Herchenroether, the owners of the tannery destroyed, their loss as follows: On building $9,000, on machinery $1,500, and on stock about $35,000, on which they have an insurance of $7,000 on building, and $16,000 on stock placed in the following companies: The Peabody and Franklin, of Wheeling, W. Va., $2,000 each; Westchester, N. Y., $2,250; German, of Erie, $1,666 66; Tentonia, of Allegheny, $1,666 66; South Side, Birmingham, $1,666 66; London, Liverpool and Globe, and $2,500 in the Brewers, which, expired yesterday at noon, just eighteen hours after the destruction of their property.

The loss of Mrs. Sophie Zoller on slaughter, smoke house and dwelling, will amount to $9,000 which amount is covered by an insurance of $5,000, in the Pittsburgh and M. & M. Companies equally divided.

Mr. Rambauch's loss on residence will amount to $6,000, and on stock and slaughter house $4,000, on which there is an insurance of $5,000, equally placed between the German and Pennsylvania.

Wickline's loss will foot up $4,500, on which there is no insurance.

Mrs. Fried loses $800, covered by an insurance of $1,300.

Mr. Wiegand loses $1,000; no insurance.

The fire is supposed to have been caused by coals dropped from the furnace, which had been cleaned on Saturday in order that new boilers might be put in this week.

THE CLULEY FORGERIES.

Arrest of William H. Cluley Near Turtle Creek—He is Brought Before Alderman Humbert—Informations Made Against Him for Forgery—He Waives a Hearing and is Committed to Jail for Court in Default of Bail.

Last evening about six o'clock, Ex Chief of Police Robert Hague and Constable Rivers of Aldermen Humbert's court, arrived at the Union Depot, having in their custody W. H. Cluley, whose extensive forgeries several months ago on prominent capitalists of this city are still fresh in the minds of our people. Mr. Cluly was arrested on an information made by Luther S. Kaufman before Alderman Humbert on the 22d of March last, and on which a warrant had been issued. Mr. Kaufman held $14,500 of the forged paper and had made the information on only $2,500. Mr. Kaufman was determined to bring the man to justice, and had made every effort possible for his arrest. It was rumored on the streets yesterday morning that Cluley was in this vicinity. At eleven o'clock Officers Hague and Rivers left for Turtle Creek, where about three miles the other side they found him. When arrested he was brought to this city and at once taken before Alderman Humbert. He waived a hearing on this charge and in default of $5,000 bail, he was remanded to jail for Court. As is above stated Mr. $5,000 in bail, and $10,000 in stock placed in the following companies: The Peabody and Franklin, of Wheeling, W. Va., $2,000 each; Westchester, N. Y., $2,250; German, of Erie, $1,666 66; Tentonia, of Allegheny, $1,666 66; South Side, Birmingham, $1,666 66; London, Liverpool and Globe, and $2,500 in the Brewers, which, expired yesterday at noon, just eighteen hours after the destruction of their property.

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FOUR ALLEGED CONFIDENCE MEN.

Arrest of Three—How the Check Game did not Succeed—Too Drunk to Appear—A Woman in the Matter—Hearing To-day.

Three men named George Kelly, Thomas Wilson and George Johnson were arrested on Saturday last on suspicion of being confidence operators. They are charged with having attempted to swindle a man named John Johnson, who formerly worked for Mr. Thomas N. Miller at East Liberty, but who came to the city on Friday last and engaged boarding on Saturday forenoon he was walking along Smithfield street when a man came up, tapped him on the shoulder, and asked him if he had not dealt in stock (cattle.) Mr. Johnston replied that he did know something about stock, having had a good deal of experience in that line. The individual then stated that he was a stock dealer himself, bought stock here and shipped to New York. As the conversation was beginning to get interesting a third party stepped up and demanded payment of a bill. The latter turned to the newly invited the new comer to come to his office for settlement, but the man who wanted his money couldn't take the time. Then the stock-dealer drew out a check for $500 and asked Mr. Johnston if he could cash it. Johnston replied that he had that to pay his bill. Mr. J. declined, telling them they had better go to bank for the transaction of their business, and they, acting on the hint, went away, being joined soon by two others.

Mr. Johnson went on to Market street where he was again accosted by the same man who had stopped him on Smithfield street, but who immediately discovered his mistake and turned away, leaving his companions to do the talking. Johnson thought the matter a little strange and endeavoring to arrest some one and had made a mistake in their man, and he accordingly went to Officer Brown who was standing near by and asked him if he knew the men pointing out the three. Brown spotted the men, and sending word to the Mayor's office, detectives came down and succeeded in arresting the two, but the little fellow who did all the work on the offering got away. They were all committed to the lock-up for a hearing, but when that time arrived they were too drunk to appear, some one having surreptitiously supplied them with liquor. After they had been removed to the station house Lieutenant Hagar observed a woman trying to communicate with them, and she was arrested. Her name was given as Mrs. M. J. Watson, and she claimed to be the wife of one of the alleged confidence operators, but none of them had given that name. When she was taken to the Mayor's office Mr. Joseph Horne identified her as a woman whom he had suspected of shop-lifting at his establishment, and a charge of larceny was preferred against her by J. Scott Ward. Mrs. Watson was also identified as a woman who had been in the lock-up on Friday night on a charge of drunkenness. A lot of fine articles of wearing apparel were then found in her possession, and on Saturday night she had a bottle of wine and a forty dollar cloak. The hearing in the case of all parties will come off before the Mayor at ten o'clock this morning.

To House Builders.

All persons who propose the erection of a house the present season should call at No. 70 Smithfield street and examine into the workings of the Anderson Sash Balance. This balance, with all good mechanics has rapidly superseded the old style of weights and pulleys, and is infinitely preferable to anything of the kind ever heretofore put into use, thatlis easily introduced, and is recognized as *the* balance.

It can also be adjusted to old windows without any material alteration and for but trifling expense. The sash is not cut up as in the old style, and any mechanic can adjust the "Anderson." Many of the largest houses in Pittsburgh have been supplied with it, and other orders are daily coming in.

LITERARY ENTERTAINMENT.

Sparkling Essays—Brilliant Orations—Tableaux—Songs—A Feast of Reason.

A pleasant Literary Entertainment was given at Cowan's school house, Robinson township, on Friday evening, 16th inst. The house was completely crowded and many were unable to secure comfortable standing room. The decorations were varied and extensive and those who did the work certainly deserve credit for the taste and neatness displayed.

The opening address was delivered by Miss Jennie McClarren. The essays by Misses Kate Neely, Mary Walker and Carrie McMillan were very fine performances. Miss Neely's subject was "Beauties of Nature," Miss Walker's, "That's Music" and Miss McMillan's, "Mind Your own Business." The tableaux of "Cupid and his Dart," "Woman's Rights," and "Pilfering" were very laughable and delighted the audience.

Among the songs were "Mr. and Mrs. Brown," "The Irish Schoolmaster," "Don't you go, Tommy" and "Toe Singing School." The singers were Miss Annie M. Bell, Prof. J. J. Snodgrass, Will Kelso and Andrew Tidball, and their performances were very pleasing and in excellent taste. "The Irish Schoolmaster," by Prof. Snodgrass, was a delightful performance and was received with much applause.

Select orations were given by George B. Dillon, Willie Ewing, Ella McCoy, William McMichael, Samuel Scott and Mattie Ewing, and lectures were delivered by Joseph Mercer and Hugh Cowan. The dialogues were on "As our Mothers do," "The way to Windham" and "The Echo," and all of them were well performed. In addition to the songs the audience was treated to some excellent music by the Cowan Brass Band, under the leadership of Prof. Snodgrass.

The closing address was a fine performance and was given by Miss Jennie Cowan. Mr. James W. Neely presided over the meeting with ease to himself and satisfaction to the audience. He was "the right man in the right place" on this occasion.

The Literary Society giving the exhibition had been but a short time in preparation, and certainly they made a very creditable display.

A LEAP FOR FREEDOM.

A Convicted Horse Thief Chained and Hand-Cuffed Attempts to Escape by Jumping Through One of the Windows of an Express Train While Moving at the Rate of Thirty Miles an Hour—He is Recaptured and Lodged Safely in the Western Penitentiary.

An exciting incident occurred about five o'clock last evening on the express west to this city on the Pennsylvania Railroad. Deputy Sheriff McDonald, of Brookville, Jefferson county, having in his custody a horse thief named Frank Steline, who he was taking to the Western Penitentiary to serve a term of five years, was on board the train. He was sitting quietly along side of his prisoner who was hand-cuffed and had his legs chained together. On nearing Logan's Ferry, about eighteen miles from this city, the prisoner got the officer to open the window along side of him and let him have some fresh air. As the train was running about thirty miles an hour at the time, the officer complied with his request, opened the window, and unfortunately had he done so and sat down, when the prisoner made one leap and darted through the window, the officer catching his foot as he was going out, but failing to hold him. The bell was pulled and the train though it had been running very fast, was immediately stopped and the officer and conductor went back, expecting to find the mutilated corpse of their liberty-loving horse thief. But, their surprise was great when they saw him making tracks across lots (having jumped a fence) to some place of safety. They however overtook him and brought him back to the train and safely brought him to Allegheny where he was lodged safely under the shadow of the wings of Warden Wright.

A CHILDS PRESENCE OF MIND.

Narrow Escape of a Little Girl—She is Left in a Buggy and the Horse Runs Away—The Driver's Carelessness—Rescued Unhurt.

Last evening about half-past five o'clock Mr. James McBrier, President of the Allegheny Common Council, residing on Montgomery avenue near Sandusky street, sent his hostler to the stable to hitch up his horse to his buggy. The man did as requested and in the yard placed a little girl between two and three years of age in the vehicle, and then hitched up. He drove the child around the yard and down the alley and back. He left the horse standing unhitched with the little girl in the buggy. As soon as he had left, the animal ran away, darting down Sandusky street at a terrible pace. A young man who saw the frightened horse and the little girl in the buggy, ran in front of the horse and endeavored to stop it, but he was knocked down by the horse and severely cut about the face. He, however, succeeded in stopping the horse, but not until after the little child had a miraculous escape. She had laid down in the bottom of the buggy as soon as the horse started, and had sufficient presence of mind to remain in this position during the entire flight. The child was taken out of the carriage, and thus saved her life. The carelessness of the colored man deserves the severest censure.

I. O. O. F.

The Annual Meeting of the Grand Lodge.

Considerable interest was awakened yesterday in "Odd Fellow" circles by the departure of number of delegates from this city and vicinity to the Grand Lodge, which is holding its annual meeting at Wilkesbarre, Luzerne county. Every Lodge is entitled to a delegate, and the train yesterday carried away a goodly number of regularly accredited delegates and others who go merely for the pleasure of the trip. The delegates started at 8:45 yesterday afternoon, so as to be on hand for the opening exercises yesterday morning. There will be between six and seven hundred accredited representatives in attendance from different parts of the State, and Wilkesbarre's provisions for the entertainment of the course of visitors is likely to be taxed to the uttermost. The meeting will continue for several days, and several matters of special importance to the members of the fraternity—aside from the usual routine—are to be disposed of, so that the gathering is regarded at this time with peculiar interest.

THE COURTS.

Saturday's Proceedings.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE M'CANDLESS.

An order was made for a general meeting of creditors, on application of the assignee of Gottfried Roiff, of Venango county, bankrupt.

The Pennsylvania Transportation Company filed a creditor's petition against Paul W. Garfield, of Titusville. The usual order was made.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE M'KENNAN.

A rule to show cause why judgment should not be opened and made absolute, and lien of the execution remain, in the case of Gilbert and Gay vs. Collins.

A motion to continue was argued in the case of Bowen vs. Robinson, and the motion was refused by the Court.

In the case of Jonas Laubenstein vs. J. W. Brock & Co., a motion for attachment was ordered by Farquar and Watson for, and W S. Purviance against.

W. A. Lober, Esq., of Sunbury, was appointed a United Sales Commissioner.

On motion of George E. Gilmore, John H. Mueller, Esq., of this city, was admitted to practice in this Court.

Forged Pay Checks.

Yesterday morning a man named Egbert Hill was arrested at the Union Depot on suspicion of being a party who is charged with forging pay checks of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which are issued to employes and negotiated along the line of the road. Hill was pointed out to Depot-master Butler, by Harry Graybill, as a person suspected by the Harrisburg railroad authorities of having forged two checks. Detective officer Mooney and Hall the man arrested. He denies any knowledge of the charge against him. He was taken to Harrisburg yesterday by Detective Cupples. Mr. Hill was at one time Superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphan Asylum, in Cumberland county, but lately he has been engaged in selling an improved oil for sewing machines. He has a wife and son living in this city. He said he left Harrisburg a week ago and came as far as Altoona, where he staid for a day or two, when he came on to Johnstown, canvassing both places on his way. He left Johnstown Friday evening and arrived here on Saturday morning. Parties in this city who know Mr. Hill speak very highly of him and assert that so far as they know intemperance is his only fault.

How It Ended.

There was a hearing yesterday morning before Mayor Blackmore in the case of George Kelly, Thomas Wilson and George Jackson, the men who were arrested on Saturday last charged with being confidence operators and endeavoring to fleece John Johnson, who was placed upon the stand and identified the prisoners as among the men who attempted to victimize him. His story was told in a decidedly humorous manner, and elicited peals of hearty laughter from the spectators. After the evidence was all taken the Mayor fined the defendants each fifty dollars add costs, and in default of payment, thirty days at Claremont. At the request of General Pearson, counsel for the prisoners, they were remanded to the lock-up until this morning, so as to afford them sufficient time to raise money to pay their fines. When the decision of the Mayor was announced, Kelly became very indignant, and threatened, in case he ever caught officer Cupples in New York, to wreak a terrible vengeance on him.

Notice:

The colored citizens residing in the cities and townships of Allegheny county, who are favorable to setting apart a day which shall now and in the future, be the day for a general commemoration of our emancipation and of the XVth Amendment and which endowed us with the rights of citizens are invited to convene in Baptist Hall on Fark Way, near Federal street, Allegeny, Friday evening, May 23d, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of agreeing up the day, and electing a County Executive Committee to make the general arrangements for the celebration: Frederick Wilson, Rev. John W. Terry, Thos. Ralsimore, Harrison Taylor, Samuel Roberts, Henry Robinson, Jno. Scott, Lawson Winters, Geo. McKnight, John W. Jenkins, John Gilkerson, Richard Dixon, Capt. Lewis Costley, Isaac Nelson, Wm. P. Peterson, S. A. Neale, Chairman of Committee authorized to call the Convention.

Manufacture of Pianos and Organs—Story—Burdett.

Among the many hundreds of Piano and Organ manufacturers there are two who have gained a national and world reputation by their superior skill and inventive genius, and who are looked up to by all the rest as leaders and models to take pattern by. These two are the great *Steinway* Piano firm, and the ingenious *Burdett* Organ manufacturers. To possess either a Steinway Piano or a Burdett Organ is the darling wish of every musical student, fully convinced, as are the latter, that is a much easier thing to become a good performer by the use of a Steinway Piano or Burdett Organ, than when hampered by the imperfect mechanism and impure tones of other makes. When it is considered that these two famous brands are the only ones that will sell on their merits—requiring no itinerant runners who, with offensive pertinacity, actually *force* their inferior wares upon unwilling customers, and that notwithstanding the sole Western Agents for them, Messrs. Kleber & Bro., 122 Wood street, have the lion's share of the Piano and Organ sale in this city, the conclusion is inevitable that the Steinway Pianos and Burdett Organs are the very best instruments of their kind, and that the Messrs. Kleber & Bro. fully merit the immense patronage they enjoy and the flattering degree of confidence the public places in their judgment and integrity.

BREVITIES.

·····Cumberland, Md., the beautiful little mountain town, the eastern terminus of the Connellsville Railroad, contains, according to the latest statistics, twelve thousand inhabitants.

·····The new railroad bridge over the Monongahela river at Port Perry is being rapidly built. The shore pier of the bridge is about half finished and the masonry of the second pier is above the water. The dredge boat Monongahela is excavating for the foundation of the other piers. The work on the tunnel has been suspended for some days in order to allow the stone masons to go ahead.

·····The Pennsylvania Central and Pittsburgh, Washington & Baltimore Roads are engaged in the pleasant pastime of cutting each others throats in the way of freight rates. The Pennsylvania Railroad recently advanced their rates on coke from the P. W. & B. Road, and in retaliation the latter reduced its eastern freights down to the lowest notch, which will necessitate a corresponding reduction by the other line. Shippers enjoy the situation.

·····The Wheeling *Intelligencer* of yesterday says: Deputy U. S. Marshal W. H. Irwin seized the R. W. Skillinger as she landed at the wharf, for the purpose of collecting four judgments. Skillinger is seized upon a claim of E. Hornbrook & Co., amounting to $2,700. She was on her way down the river, and had on a full load of freight and passengers. At dark last night the necessary funds to effect a release had not been forthcoming. The boat was making the down trip from Pittsburgh.

·····A distressing accident occurred yesterday afternoon at the coal mine of J. D. Risher & Co., at six mile ferry up the Monongahela river. At about half-past two o'clock in the afternoon Mr. Risher, in company with the officers of the mine, left the office and walked along side of him and let him have some fresh air. As the train was running about thirty miles an hour at the time, the officer complied with his request, opened the window, and unfortunately had he done so and sat down, when the prisoner made one leap and darted through the window, the officer catching his foot as he was going out, but failing to hold him. The bell was pulled and the train though it had been running very fast, was immediately stopped and the officer and conductor went back, expecting to find the mutilated corpse of their liberty-loving horse thief. But, their surprise was great when they saw him making tracks across lots (having jumped a fence) to some place of safety. They however overtook him and brought him back to the train and safely brought him to Allegheny where he was lodged safely under the shadow of the wings of Warden Wright.

A CHILDS PRESENCE OF MIND.

Narrow Escape of a Little Girl—She is Left in a Buggy and the Horse Runs Away—The Driver's Carelessness—Rescued Unhurt.

Last evening about half-past five o'clock Mr. James McBrier, President of the Allegheny Common Council, residing on Montgomery avenue near Sandusky street, sent his hostler to the stable to hitch up his horse to his buggy. The man did as requested and in the yard placed a little girl between two and three years of age in the vehicle, and then hitched up. He drove the child around the yard and down the alley and back. He left the horse standing unhitched with the little girl in the buggy. As soon as he had left, the animal ran away, darting down Sandusky street at a terrible pace. A young man who saw the frightened horse and the little girl in the buggy, ran in front of the horse and endeavored to stop it, but he was knocked down by the horse and severely cut about the face. He, however, succeeded in stopping the horse, but not until after the little child had a miraculous escape. She had laid down in the bottom of the buggy as soon as the horse started, and had sufficient presence of mind to remain in this position during the entire flight. The child was taken out of the carriage, and thus saved her life. The carelessness of the colored man deserves the

HOME NEWS.

The Letter List is omitted in this morning's GAZETTE, because the Postoffice clerk neglected to furnish us the names in time. This is not the first time we have been treated in the same shabby manner, but we trust it will be the last from the same source.

The Lincoln Club.

The members of the Lincoln Club held their annual meeting last evening, at which Mr. Henry Lloyd was re-elected President, and all the old officers continued for another year. The regular committees were also appointed and exhorted to diligence in the discharge of their duties.

Serious Fight Between Two School Boys.

About noon yesterday, two little boys named Harbaugh and Gossett, coming from the Second ward school in Allegheny, got into a quarrel and then a fight, when Harbaugh picked up a half of a brick and threw it at Gossett. The missile struck him on the head, knocking him down, and rendering him insensible. He was picked up and carried into Ahl's drug store on Pike Alley street, and Dr. Hill summoned, and his wounds dressed. It was found upon examination that his head had been very badly cut, but he was not seriously injured.

Not an "Enoch Arden."

Last evening about eleven o'clock a man named McGinnis called at the Mayor's office and desired to make an information against his wife. Mr. McG. stated that several years ago he met his wife, she being then, as he supposed a widow. They were married and had three children born to them. But all his happiness has flown for lately he has discovered that her first husband lives and that she and her three children have gone to live with him. He knows their whereabouts and he wants her brought away. The Mayor not being in his office at that time of night no information could be made.

A Knight of The Razor.

Marshall Powell yesterday made an information before the Mayor charging Alfred Wilson with assault and battery. Both parties are colored. The deponent alleges that he was standing in company with Johny Howe on Third avenue, when the deponent stepped up with two razors and commenced cutting at them, inflicting a severe wound on him. He also alleges that the difficulty grew out of a row at the colored billiard saloon on Wylie avenue last Friday night, when Wilson assaulted John Howe. After Powell was cut he applied to a gentleman on Fifth avenue for a pistol with which to shoot his assailant. Wilson was arrested and in default of $1,500 bail, was committed to jail for trial at court.

Memorial Day.

The Executive Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic met yesterday afternoon in the Custom House building. Capt. Hunter occupied the chair, and Capt. Tyson acted as Secretary. The committee appointed to procure a Chaplain said they had been successful in procuring the services of Rev. J. W. H. Stuckenberg. The name of Colonel N. M. Smith was added to the Committee on Vocal Music. Messrs. Dalgleish, Getz and Cline were appointed a Committee on Programmes. Circulars have been sent to all the ministers in the two cities requesting them to preach on the Sunday before the 30th, services in anticipation of Memorial Day, in order to assure a becoming interest. Adjourned to meet again at the same place on Friday evening.

"Through Fire."

In the great fire which recently devastated Parker City, many merchants found their property melting away with no snow before the sun, and handsomely mourned their carelessness in not having secured some safe place in which to deposit at least their cash and books. Others, however, who had made this provision in time, by depositing in the Parker Bank, were happy in the consciousness that their money was locked up in one of Hall's Patent Fire and Burglar proof safes, that has never yet succumbed to fire. In this case the old story was repeated, for the safe, after it had been subjected for hours to an intense heat, came out all right, with the warmth in the interior not even crimped, as is attested by the strong letter of the Cashier, published elsewhere. Such critical tests as that have given reputation to the Hall's safes, and merchants who want a genuine safe should go to the agency, No. 93 Smithfield street, and make a selection.

Our Dead Soldiers.

HEADQUARTERS COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENT, ALLEGHENY CITY, May 20, 1873.

The 30th day of May has been designated as the time for strewing with flowers and decorating the graves of our fallen comrades who died in defence of their country during the late rebellion. The remains of more than three hundred, tenderly gathered from the battle fields and river bottoms, now rest in the Soldiers' Lot in Uniondale cemetery. The strewing of their graves with flowers is a fitting tribute to their memories and glorious achievements. On Friday May the 30th, all soldiers, sailors, marines, military companies and societies, the public schools, the City Councils and others, are cordially invited to gather around their sacred remains at Uniondale cemetery and garland their graves with the choicest flowers of spring time, and raise above them the dear old flag they died to save from dishonor. Let fathers and mothers, widows and orphan children come and help add its quota of flowers and tributes to the memories of your sons, husbands and fathers.

WM. BLAKELY,
Chief Marshal.

European Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship and Telegraph Office, at No. 168 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the

FORENOON.

Rotterdam line steamer Rotterdam at New York.

Inman line steamer City of Antwerp New York.

National line steamer France at New York.

French line steamer Ville de Paris at New York.

Rotterdam line steamer Maas at Rotterdam.

Anchor line steamers Ismailia and Victoria at Moville.

Cunard line steamer Abyssinia at Queenstown.

AFTERNOON.

Baltic Lloyd line steamer Franklin at Stettin.

Inman line steamer City of Montreal at Queenstown.

National line steamer Egypt at Queenstown.

North German Lloyd line steamer Rhein at Southampton.

Hamburgh line steamer Silesia at New York.

THE RIVALS FRATERNIZE.

The Railroad War—An Harmonious Ending—The Mount Pleasant Road Passed into Old Hands.

The decision of the Supreme Court in reference to the party entitled to possession of the Mount Pleasant & Broadford Railroad seems to have restored harmony in a certain extent among those chiefly interested, and has resulted in a withdrawal of the Pennsylvania forces. Yesterday afternoon Mr. Robert Pitcairn, of this road, had a conference with President Cohen, of the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore road, the result of which resulted in the former giving up possession of the Mount Pleasant Branch, to the latter company. Immediately a large force of workmen were engaged and in a few hours the rails, which had been torn up, were in their old places, and last night the first passenger train in charge of employees of the Pittsburgh Washington & Baltimore road passed over the branch from Broadford to Mount Pleasant.

The Pennsylvania company thus retires with the utmost grace, but it is hardly probable the contest is all over as the great corporation is not accustomed to withdrawals, finally.

A PICTURE RESTORED.

Its Mysterious Return.

It is now about two years since a ripple of excitement was created in certain circles in Allegheny by the mysterious disappearance of a painting from the Second U. P. Church. The picture was the portrait of the former beloved pastor of the Church, Rev. John R. Clark, which had hung above the pulpit, but which a short time after his decease was cut from its frame by some vandal hands and carried away. Every effort was made to obtain a clue to the mysterious abduction, without avail, and the circumstance gradually faded from the remembrance of a great many who had been interested in it at first. A few days ago however, the matter was suddenly revived by the mysterious return of the missing painting—its return being shrouded in as much mystery as its taking away. It seems that a few days ago one of the members of the family of Mr. Dean, who resides on Stockton avenue, and who is a leading member of the church, was passing through the front yard when a piece of canvass, lying on the grass, attracted his attention. It was picked up and proved to be the long lost portrait—a discovery which created as much pleasure as astonishment. The picture was somewhat marred as though it had not been carefully preserved, but was not irretrievably injured, and is now in the hands of one of the artists in this city undergoing restoring. When restored it will probably be replaced in the old frame and occupy its former position.

CONTROLLERS IN CAUCUS.

The City Superintendency—A New Movement Proposed.

The City Superintendency question has not yet received its quietus in Allegheny, as was generally supposed from the action of the Controllers at the last meeting, but, we are informed, it is to come up in a new shape at the next gathering of the soloons who have supervision of educational matters in Allegheny. Mr. D. L. Smith, who has been a persistent and vigorous advocate of the "one man power and dog tag system," as he euphemistically puts it, says that since the last meeting of the Board, a number of those who then registered themselves in opposition to the proposed change, have been the subjects of converting grace, and now look at it in a different light. It is said that an informal caucus or conference was held, the result of which was an agreement to support, at the next meeting of the Board, a proposition for the abolishment of the office of City Superintendent, and the substitution of one City Superintendent, with half a dozen assistants, to keep the school machinery in running order. This is looked upon as a sort of a compromise and a neat financial stroke—because it will reduce the school expenses to about $8,000, and will secure the appropriation of $1,900 from the State for the Superintendent. The champion of the Superintendency from whom this information is obtained, looks upon this compromise as a virtual victory for his side, inasmuch as it is a recognition of the desirableness of a chief superintending officer over all the schools.

The general public will be chiefly interested in the matter, to learn that the Board is likely to have this subject to wrestle with and keep itself from somnolence during the summer.

THE UNSOLVED CRIME.

The Death of Lizzie Mess—Another Unfinished Endeavor to Penetrate the Mystery—Hearing Yesterday in the Case of Michael Kerchner—The Testimony of the Witnesses—What the Prisoner Had to Say to Our Reporter—He Feels Confident That it Will All End Right—Adjournment Until Friday Morning.

The reasons why Michael Kerchner is suspected of being the murderer of Lizzie Mess have already been published in the GAZETTE. The crime was committed, our readers will remember, on Monday the 28th of last month, at Saltsburg. Kerchner having been arrested and committed to jail the hearing in his case commenced yesterday morning at ten o'clock before the Mayor. The space in front of the bar in the Magistrate's office was occupied by spectators a good while before the hour for the hearing arrived but the crowd was not so large as when Pohle and Hindman were in custody. Kerchner was brought down from jail by Detective Seth Wilmot and took a seat within the railings. He was neatly dressed and did not appear to be in the least disturbed or uneasy, taking matters with much more equanimity than he did when Attorney Bayne questioned him so closely, and he replied with faltering tongue, almost every vestige of blood having deserted his face, and leaving it ashy pale. The attorneys for the defendant are Marshall Swartzwelder and Leopold Becker, Esqs., the prosecution being represented by Messrs. Fulton and Flack. When the hands on the clock indicated the hour of ten the Mayor's gavel fell and the hearing commenced. The information was read by Clerk Patterson, and then officer Wilmot was placed upon the stand, testifying as follows: At the time of the first hearing of Pohle and Helneman, I had a subpœna for the prisoner; and officer Zender and myself went to the pit where he worked and called him out. I told him he would have to come to town with us. He asked if we were arresting him as a witness. I told him he was wanted as a witness, and he went to his boarding house and dressed himself to come. At the time of my interview with him, his manner gave me the impression that he was excited. I noticed that his jugular vein was throbbing greatly, and that he seemed very greatly relieved when I told him that he was only wanted as a witness. On the witness stand he swore that he was at work in the pit from three o'clock in the morning till half past one o'clock in the afternoon. The pit is nearly a mile from the place of the murder. There are three entrances to the pit where Kerchner works. The upper entrance is nearest to the scene of the murder. A person could go from it to the place in about twenty minutes. The check house is at the middle entrance, and a person going out of the upper entrance could hardly be seen from the check house. There are two entrances at the back of the pit.

CHARLES H. DELO.

The next witness called was Mr. Delo, pit boss for W. H. Brown, where Kerchner was employed. A chart was shown to the witness and he pointed out on it the location of the various pit mouths. One of them at the rear of the pit communicates directly with the chamber where Kerchner worked. It opens into a hollow, leading to the place of the murder, and a person could go from the pit to the place in a few minutes and not be seen by people at either of the mouths. A spur of the hill rises between this rear opening and the check house and the other front opening on the creek.

On the cross-examination of Mr. Delo, by Mr. Swartzwelder it was developed that the nearest route from where Kirchner worked to the scene of the murder was by one of the front entrances. The communication between the room where he worked and the third front opening, is by the same path that leads to the check house. He would have to come nearly to the check house and out across a distance of about seventy-five feet. He might have done this without being seen by those at the check house.

On his re-direct examination, Mrs. Delo said that Kerchner was frequently out of his pit during morning hours. After the murder he refused to change his clothes in the mine, saying that his partner had been hurt and he had no desire to work alone. From the time of the murder until his arrest, he dug altogether but two cars of coal. On the day of the murder Identification and he and Dr. Vankirk madean examination but discovered nothing whatever indicating that she had been violated. He endeavored to straighten her limbs out upon the floor but they were as with instinctive resistance, suggesting the idea that she was endeavoring to prevent herself from outrage. On her arms were marked or coal-dust and oil, and there were two black-and-blue spots over right thigh, but her person otherwise was clean. The Doctor was of the opinion that she had not been violated. Her hands were partially closed but nothing was in them.

Mrs. Fife, who lives at Crooked Run, was next called, and said that she washed the body of Lizzie Mess after she was dead. She had on a calico dress, petticoat and chemise. Her clothes were not torn. There were blue marks on her arm which were also unclean. The dirt on her arms was like coal dust. The rest of her body was clean. From the appearance of her arms witness could not say whether or not she had been handled by a coal digger.

WHAT LIZZIE'S MOTHER SAID.

Mrs. Kline, the foster mother of the murdered girl was the next witness who testified. Her evidence, like that of some of the other witnesses was but a repetition of what she said at previous hearings. As far as she was able to observe Lizzie and Michael Kerchner appeared to like each other. He took her to the ball at McKeesport but did not bring her all the way home. He came back as far as Saltsburgh and she walked from there home. He paid for her supper and paid for her car fare home. I talked with Mrs. Fife about the coal marks on her arm and she suggested that a coal digger might have committed the murder. I then went into another room and Michael Kerchner asked me what we were saying about coal diggers I told him and he said that no one in Brown's pit could have done it that it must have been some one in Farmer's pit. The kind of shirt Mike had on in the pit was a woolen one, purple in color with red trimming on the breast. (A red and black shirt was here shown to the witness but she said it was not the one that was always lying where Mike threw his shirt in the evening. Another dark shirt was shown to Mrs. Kline, and she identified it as the one Kerchner wore on the day of the murder.) I was sometimes present when Lizzie met Kerchner. Did not see the pants he had on that day. He had all kinds of buttons on his pants. (A handkerchief that was found near the place of the murder was here shown to the witness, and was said by her to be like some of Kerchner's, but she would not say positively that it belonged to him. A pair of pants belonging to Mr. Jordan were also shown to witness.) Mrs. Kline said that she looked at Kerchner's clothes the day after the murder, being prompted to do so by the fact that he acted so singular and strange. When she came home after finding Lizzie's body Kerchner was there. Mike and he talked about the crime, and he had said that if the murderer could be found he would help to hang him himself.

NO VIOLATION.

The hearing at this point was adjourned until two o'clock in the afternoon and when it was resumed Dr. Magee, Chief Coroner Perry, was put upon the stand. His testimony was chiefly the same as has already been published. During his examination of the body of Lizzie Mess before she was dead it occurred to him that there might have been an attempt at violation and he and Dr. Vankirk madean examination but discovered nothing whatever indicating that she had been violated. He endeavored to straighten her limbs out upon the floor but there was an